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Vol III No 144 26 July 1978

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Item 856-B-8 Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-144

FBIS-SOV-78-144
Wednesday
26 July 1978
Vol III No 144

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

78

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PEOPLE'S DRIVE FOR DISARMAMENT SHOWN AT UN SESSION

LD251217Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Disarmament--The Peoples' Demand"]

[Text] There is no more vital and urgent cause in the life of mankind today than ending the arms race. The burden associated with it is becoming heavier all the time, the danger becoming more acute. The arms race wastefully devours gigantic material resources that are so necessary for the benefit and the progress of peoples. It gives birth to monstrous means for the mass destruction of people. The steep spirals of this senseless race lead only to an increase in the threat of war and to the brink of a world thermonuclear catastrophe.

"It is time to realize," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "that the arms race benefits nobody. We must put an end to it and honorably move toward disarmament."

An important stage in the attempts to find ways of resolving this task was the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the convocation of which reflected the peoples' insistent demand for effective measures in the sphere of military detente. For the first time the disarmament problem was set out in all its complexity here. All 149 members of the United Nations took part in the session. Many nongovernmental organizations and scientific research institutes representatives were also involved in its work. A broad and useful discussion of the main international relations problem of our time took place.

Steadily following the Leninist course of peace and implementing the program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples, the Soviet Union put forward at the UN General Assembly special session a broad set of constructive initiatives and formulated a series of new, concrete proposals. These are presented in the document "On Practical Ways Toward Ending the Arms Race" and embrace all the main aspects of the disarmament problem.

Cardinal significance is attached to the question put forward by the USSR of a complete end to the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the arms and armed forces of states with a major military potential. In particular, such measures are proposed as ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons; ending the production of and banning all other types of mass-destruction weapons; ending the creation of new types of conventional arms of great destructive forces; renouncing the expansion of armies and an increase in conventional armaments by states that are permanent members of the Security Council, as well as countries linked with them by military agreements.

The main danger to peace is the increasing nuclear arms race. To halt it and then reverse it is the practical goal of the detailed Soviet proposals in this field put forward at the UN forum. The cause of disarmament would be promoted by the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force in relations between states and on the peaceful resolution of disputes between them.

The Soviet proposals and initiatives combine to form a broad, bold and at the same time realistic program for completely ending the arms race. This program became the mainstream of discussion at the session and received high evaluation from most states and the broad people's masses that are striving for a reliable peace. It is significant that all the main proposals and ideas put forward by our country formed the basis of the concluding document adopted by the General Assembly. This document stresses that ending the arms race and carrying out real disarmament is an urgent and important task. [paragraph continues]

The continual stockpiling of war instruments is further hindering efforts to lessen international tension and establish relations based on peaceful coexistence, trust and cooperation. The document notes the need for all states to participate in disarmament efforts and indicates the desirability of the speedy completion of the relevant talks.

The General Assembly advocated the speedy conclusion between the USSR and the United States of a strategic arms limitation agreement, whose significance for the destiny of detente and peace is obvious to everyone. The international community is in favor of ending production of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons tests by all states. Despite its recommendatory nature, the concluding document gives new impetus to steps and efforts aimed at effectively resolving the disarmament problem. The adoption of resolutions binding to all would be promoted by the convocation of a world disarmament conference, which is advocated by many other countries as well as the Soviet Union.

The work of the UN General Assembly special session and its documented results are a noteworthy success for the peace-loving states and peoples. The overwhelming majority of members of the world organization came out in favor of disarmament. The session again confirmed the deep interest of all mankind in ending the arms race.

However, there are still many serious difficulties and obstacles on this path. They are created by the avidness of military industrial circles and the aggressiveness of the most shameless forces of imperialism, which operate under cover of propaganda about an imaginary "Soviet threat." A true challenge to the peoples is offered by the militarist decisions of the NATO Council, which is ratified a long-term program for intensifying the arms race in the North Atlantic bloc at the same time the work of the General Assembly special session was taking place. While expatiating on arms control in the United Nations, the representatives of several states in that bloc are in practice carrying out a further buildup of their own military arsenals. The Peking leaders are also openly playing a subversive role in the cause of disarmament.

The intrigues of the detente opponents are opposed by the determination of the peoples and all peace-loving forces to achieve an end to the arms race and protect the planet against the hurricane of thermonuclear war. This was clearly shown by the WPC Presidium session held in Moscow recently. The will and interests of mankind are fully answered by the active, purposeful struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state for disarmament, one of the ideals of socialism.

USSR MBFR HEAD SEES CHANCE TO SOLVE COMPLEX ISSUES

LD260847Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent K. Perevoshchikov report: "Talks in the Hofburg Palace"]

[Text] Vienna--The latest round of talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the 15th, has ended. At the last plenary session, which took place yesterday in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, speeches were made by Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the USSR delegation, and J. Dean, a representative of the U.S. delegation.

At a press conference that followed the session, a USSR spokesman familiarized journalists with the content of N.K. Tarasov's speech. Recently, remarked the Soviet delegation head in his speech, the Vienna talks took a turn for the better. It was the contribution of the socialist countries that was decisive in securing this improvement. Their proposals of 8 June of this year are notable for the breadth and scope of the issues involved, their regard for the essential points of the Western position and the search for a reasonable compromise. As a result of the discussion of these proposals, as well as of the Western proposals of 19 April, which went some way to meet the interests of the socialist states, it has been possible to considerably expand the list of questions on which mutual understanding has been reached.

In particular, all the states participating directly in the talks agreed to reduce their land forces, and in addition the USSR and the United States consented to cut agreed types of their armaments. It was agreed that reduction of forces must be completed by a definite date and that after this equal collective ceilings for the armed forces of Warsaw Pact and NATO countries in central Europe will be established--900,000 men each, including 700,000 ground forces for each side. N.K. Tarasov enumerated numerous other accords concerning the procedure for the practical implementation of these important measures.

The head of the Soviet delegation declared that, although many difficulties remain to be overcome on the way to an agreement, the agreed accords demonstrate that the states participating are capable of finding solutions to highly complex problems when they take each other's legitimate interests into account.

The socialist states, N.K. Tarasov continued, will continue their efforts to insure that a future agreement on the mutual reduction of troops and arms in central Europe will make an effective contribution to military relaxation and to limiting the arms race, and will do as much as possible to promote the consolidation of peace and the security of the European countries and peoples.

Once again Western delegations' assertions of alleged "disproportions" in the strengths of the armed forces and their arguments about the so-called "geographic factor" that the West is still trying to use so as to gain unilateral military advantages for NATO were shown to be completely groundless.

The Soviet Union served further warning that implementing the plans being revived by NATO to deploy neutron weapons in central Europe would seriously complicate the Vienna talks, intensify military confrontation and hinder the development of positive processes in Europe. Calling on the Western states to continue the talks in a businesslike manner, the head of the Soviet delegation cited the 25 June statement by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he said: "The socialist countries are offering their partners a reasonable and realistic compromise. In making their proposal they have gone even more than half way. We say to the NATO countries: Come on, let's finally get down to business. There's no doubt that there is already a basis for agreement. Everything now depends on the political will of the West." The Vienna talks will resume in the second half of September.

BUCHAREST SESSION DECISIONS DEEPEN CEMA COLLABORATION

LD241221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "On the Path of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] The peoples of the socialist community are successfully resolving the tasks of building a new society defined by the communist and workers party congresses. A powerful stimulus to this process and a source of new strength is their growing all-round cooperation. The integration factor plays an increasing role in resolving the economic and social tasks of each of the fraternal countries. It is to a considerable extent thanks to this that the CEMA states have become the most dynamic economic force in the world.

Great significance for further deepening collaboration in the socialist world belongs to the decisions of the 32d CEMA session, recently held in Bucharest. The session again demonstrated further progress in socialist and communist building and the development of all-round cooperation in the interests of steadily developing the community countries' economies and raising their people's prosperity and strengthening peace.

The participants' attention was focused on the question of long-term targeted cooperation programs in key spheres of material production. The session approved programs in energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry, and machine building. The preparation of programs embracing the production of consumer goods and transportation is being completed.

The approved targeted programs are documents of great political and economic significance. Developing the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of CEMA countries, they determine a long term collaboration strategy. The implementation of these programs will make it possible to raise the efficiency of collective efforts in resolving key economic problems and to strive for the more rational exploitation of material and financial resources and of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

"On the basis of what has been achieved," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "we can now take the next step forward. On the agenda is the elaboration and fulfillment of long-term programs. Their aim is to insure by joint efforts the fulfillment of rapidly increasing requirements for energy, fuel and the main types of raw material, the fuller satisfaction of demands for food and industrial consumer goods, the raising of the level of machine-building and the acceleration of transportation development. These are our next common tasks."

All the preconditions have been created for fulfilling such major economic and social tasks. In the current 5-year plan the fraternal states are demonstrating a steady, dynamic upsurge in the economy. Important targets have been reached in its first years. As was reported at the session, in 2 years the national income of CEMA countries has risen 12 percent, output of industrial produce 12.4 percent and foreign trade 24 percent. A good basis has been established for the implementation of 5-year plans as a whole.

A new manifestation of the strength of socialist internationalism was the successes of fraternal states in the joint exploration and utilization of outer space in accordance with the Intercosmos program. For the first time flights by international crews have taken place, with the participation of cosmonauts from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The decisions adopted at the session put forward several urgent practical tasks in implementing the long-term programs and their close linkage with measures coordinating the national economic plans of CEMA countries, and also implementing bilateral plans for production specialization and cooperation. The closing communique of the session and the statement signed by the delegation heads in connection with the approval of the targeted programs define the main directions of joint activity and express the readiness to mobilize the necessary national resources to implement the projects.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the report on the participation of the Soviet Union's delegation in the 32d CEMA session, instructed competent Soviet organs to elaborate and implement measures for the complete and speedy fulfillment of Soviet commitments arising from the Bucharest decisions.

An important international event was the unanimous admittance of Vietnam as a CEMA member. This testifies to the continuing cohesion of the socialist world under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The fraternal people of Vietnam, who proclaimed a socialist republic 2 years ago, are confidently building a new society and strengthening their international position. The economic ties between Vietnam and the CEMA countries have received a powerful stimulus to development.

The CEMA session documents are permeated with concern for the consolidation of the common positions of the community states in the world arena. By implementing a coordinated foreign policy and consistently advocating peace and security on the planet they exert an increasing influence on international affairs. This time as well they confirmed their readiness to actively participate in the international division of labor, on the basis of the unchanging course of their peace-loving policy in the spirit of the principles and commitments enshrined in the final act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The 30th anniversary of CEMA will be marked in 1979. CEMA's activity provides unique experience of equal cooperation between fraternal countries, the harmonious combination of their national and international interests and the implementation in practice of the principles of socialist internationalism. The example of international economic ties CEMA provides is exerting an increasingly profound influence on world economic relations and helping to eliminate the discrimination and inequality engendered by imperialist and neocolonialist policy. The socialist community shows ways of resolving the problems which disturb mankind.

The participants in the Bucharest session expressed confidence that the forthcoming CEMA jubilee, preparations for which are being launched increasingly widely, will be marked with further successes by the fraternal peoples in building the new society and strengthening the might of the socialist world.

GRIGORYEV EXAMINES MBFR, BONN SUMMIT, U.S.-USSR TIES

LD251055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[International review of Yevgeniy Griboryev: "The International Week"]

[Text] The second half of July, the height of summer.... It looks as though international life has dispensed with its erstwhile easing up during vacation time. The week's calendar has been filled with large-scale events.

On 20 July a meeting took place in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The Polish people have celebrated their national holiday--the 34th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Envoys of the younger generation are arriving from all continents in the capital of the island of freedom. Preparations for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana are nearing completion.

A high and authoritative political forum of independent Africa has been at work in Khartoum. The 15th session of heads of state and government of the OAU countries was convened at a crucial time for the destiny of the continent. In this connection the Soviet Union has again voiced its support for the lofty principles of true African solidarity and the cause of the freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples of Africa.

Another summit conference ended in Bonn. The leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries were in session for 2 days there. The organizers of the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian meeting in Britain's Leeds Castle were concerned with safeguarding imperialist interests.

Peking's acts of provocation against Socialist Vietnam are continuing. The fraternal states and peoples of the socialist community, the Marxist-Leninist parties and public of many countries are voicing their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are defending their legitimate rights and the sovereignty and dignity of their homeland.

The entire world heeds the important words and opinion of the leaders of the fraternal countries of socialism. This was borne out again by the international response elicited by the friendly meeting in the Crimea between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak. Their talk devoted special attention to questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. Its further development will be promoted by the implementation of the accords reached during the recent official friendly visit paid to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation.

The Polish people came to their national holiday on 22 July with remarkable achievements. Poland's socioeconomic plan for the first half of 1978 has been successfully fulfilled. In particular, industrial production rose 6.2 percent over the past 6 months in comparison with the corresponding period last year. In fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, a Polish page has been opened in the annals of space flight. On their holiday the republic's working people joyfully and proudly welcomed their first cosmonaut, M. Hermaszewski.

The manifestations of the friendship, cooperation and indestructible unity of the socialist countries and peoples are daily and varied. The 10-day festival of Soviet-Mongolian friendship that ended recently in our country was eventful. [paragraph continues]

The first anniversary of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic occurred. The treaty serves the consolidation of their solidarity, cooperation and mutual aid in the defense of their national independence and the building of socialism. The two neighboring countries are fraternally building their relations, combining true patriotism with proletarian internationalism and are making a major contribution to security in Southeast Asia.

The countries of socialism constantly combine selfless labor for peace and progress with a resolute struggle at the international arena for real deeds to curb the arms race. One important avenue of this activity is the Vienna talks on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The 15th round of these talks, which have been in progress for nearly 5 years, ended recently. It was highlighted by the wide-ranging, specific new proposals submitted on 8 June by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This important initiative has been influential. A certain positive advance was noted during the talks. In particular, all the states taking a direct part in the talks have agreed to reduce their ground forces, and in addition, the USSR and the United States have agreed to reduce certain types of armaments. It has been agreed that the reduction of troops should be accomplished by a definite deadline, after which equal collective levels will be established for the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. Each side is to have 900,000 men in these forces, including 700,000 in the ground forces. There are also other accords.

Commenting on the Vienna talks, the Bonn bulletin SOZIAL-DEMOKRATISCHER PRESSEDIENST notes that the socialist countries' proposals "met NATO positions halfway on important points." The U.S. commentator D. Doder writes that "optimistic assessments on the conclusion of the present round ensued after the Warsaw Pact came out with an initiative last month that is very likely to bridge the gap separating the sides' positions."

It would seem that an initiative should have brought a response. But so far it has not. While admitting, on the one hand, that "the Warsaw Pact's proposals last month have narrowed the area of differences on the main principles," the Western participants in the talks have on the other hand stated that "there can be no real progress toward an agreement" until the West's demands and assessments are taken into account. And its assessments of the number of Warsaw Pact troops are overstated without grounds or proof.

Yes, it is still early to speak of palpable results for the work in Vienna. A whole series of difficulties, some of them objective, must still be overcome before reaching an agreement. But the main difficulties stem from the NATO countries' repeated attempts to insure one-sided military advantages for themselves, although the fundamental principle of an agreement can only be the conservation of parity and equal security.

There is undoubtedly a basis for an agreement. It is now a matter of good will and serious countermoves by the Western partners. We would like to hope that they will spend the recess until the next round of talks in a manner benefiting this goal.

Things Have Not Budged an Inch

Like a large stone thrown into water, the 2-day Bonn conference of the leaders of the United States, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, Japan and Canada has caused ripples in the Western propaganda ocean which have not died down all week. The meeting of the captains of the capitalist world, of the seven countries which concentrate among themselves the lion's share of the economic and military potential of this part of the world, was in itself a notable event. [paragraph continues]

And since the discussion on the Rhine concerned a joint strategy aimed, as L'HUMANITE notes, "at preventing the shattering of the present system, the Bonn conference was in this sense primarily political."

This was the fourth meeting of this kind in the brief interval since the first November 1975 conference in Rambouillet. Then the distinguished "club" met in Puerto Rico and London. The next meeting has already been announced in Bonn. Thus there is a desire to create some sort of guiding center and mechanism for coordinating the strategy of the main capitalist countries in the political, economic and other fields.

It is understandable that there is no equality, still less unanimity, in this "club" and that the "three"--the United States, Japan and the FRG--dominate it. A shift in positions and influences is taking place in the fierce intraimperialist struggle. Slightly over a year ago the new U.S. administration was the main hero on the stage of the London conference. The partners looked to it for initiative and major steps in healing the West's crisis ailments. But they were to be disappointed. The Bonn meeting showed the decline of Washington's political and moral prestige in the Western world. This was noted by many organs of the bourgeois press, including the U.S. press. The Washington POST wrote frankly of the U.S. allies' "strong doubts" regarding Washington's ability to "lead the Western world."

Of course, the participants in the Bonn conference and their propaganda instruments are lavish with their praise of the results of the meeting. For various reasons (for instance, the forthcoming elections in the United States, the FRG and Britain), they are interested in an ostentatious demonstration of energetic intentions to overcome the grave and critical adversities in the economic and social spheres. However, the basic tone of the Western press assessments is skeptical or, at best, temporizing. There is no apparent way out of the contradictions which are tearing capitalism apart. And it could not be otherwise.

"The industrial democratic countries are fully determined to eliminate the high level of unemployment and of continuing inflation," it was announced at Rambouillet. "The restoration of economic activity is in full swing, and in many of our countries substantial progress has been achieved in combating inflation and in the struggle to reduce unemployment," it was optimistically declared in Puerto Rico. "Our most urgent task is to insure a greater number of jobs and at the same time continue to reduce inflation," they said in London, returning to the same theme. "We are alarmed most of all by unemployment, which has gripped the entire world (they are talking, of course, about the capitalist world--Ye. G.), because it has been running at too high a level for many years," it was reaffirmed in Bonn.

A vicious circle. The fact is, the army of "superfluous manpower" is the result of the very system of capitalist exploitation. And here all conferences are impotent. The final document of the Bonn meeting again proclaims that "a common strategy has been reached covering growth, employment and inflation." But the conference's participants did not say a word about the chief causes exacerbating capitalism's chronic sicknesses, which are striking savagely at the vital interests of the peoples of those countries. The causes lie in the NATO countries' gigantic and ever-increasing expenditure on the arms race; and the recent decisions by the Washington session of this bloc's council and other similar actions by the Western powers further intensify this spending.

The fourth meeting has hardly proven any more fruitful than the others. As many newspapers observe, behind the Western leaders at Bonn there was the invisible presence of almost 18 million unemployed. Forecasts for the future, recently published by the OECD, state: Slower economic growth rates and a higher level of unemployment are expected. [paragraph continues]

As far as the joint statement of the Bonn conference is concerned, "it will prove to have," forecasts the Italian newspaper IL GIORNO, "as many holes as Swiss cheese."

Feeding the "Hawks"

This good Swiss product also fascinates commentators across the ocean, but in quite a different connection: In their imaginations the holes in the cheese conjure up a plan for building 20 or more silos for each strategic missile (for continuous relocation and better concealment). In general, Pentagon propaganda presents this new scheme in an unusually inoffensive manner: "A shell game," "nuclear hide-and-seek" and so forth. But no matter how much it is concealed, this project will cost a minimum of $20 billion and is yet another manifestation of the arms race.

Nevertheless, some people in Washington are earnestly asserting that it is impossible to do without this project. The New York TIMES wrote that the deployment of mobile missiles "is probably the price the government will have to pay to secure Senate confirmation of a strategic arms limitation agrement." At last, the U.S. press reports, "the White House has agreed to seek the improvement of air defense facilities and the building of a new medium-range bomber." The motive? "To secure the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a new SALT agreement with Moscow."

Well, what better than the "shell game." Under a plausible pretext, veritable feeding of the "hawks" is under way and more and more new programs for increasing and improving armaments are being proposed; but these are capable, objectively speaking, only of making the progress of the SALT talks and the attainment of a SALT agreement more difficult. It is only logical that the appeasement of the militarists and of the overt opponents of detente merely encourages them in their attacks against SALT and in their attempts to dictate terms and to intensify their influence in all areas of U.S. policy.

It is because of their instigation that the hostile anti-Soviet campaign now being waged under the false and hypocritical slogan of the "defense of human rights and freedoms" has not abated. But in actual fact, this entire "defense" is yet one more attempt at interference in the internal affairs of other states and peoples.

Speaking at a Washington press conference on 20 July, U.S. President J. Carter asserted: "I know that we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. I would like our relations with the Soviet Union to improve. We are continuing to discuss the problem of strategic arms limitation and other questions with the Soviet Union. We would like to increase trade with the Soviet Union."

Reasonable words, indubitably. But what about deeds? After all, at the very same time the White House decided to impose a ban on the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer to the USSR and to place restrictions on deliveries of drilling equipment. This is "increasing trade" Washington-style.

Alas, history has not taught a lesson to the adherents of various kinds of "measures against the Soviet Union." But it would be worth while merely to recall the failure of the embargo on deliveries of West German pipes to the USSR, which was once implemented by the Bonn Government on Washington's instructions.

The majority of Americans are sickened by the administration's trend toward a deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations. As the U.S. press reports, a "deep split" exists in the U.S. administration over the question of using the notorious "economic sanctions" against the USSR. Voices are ringing out in condemnation and warning in the newspapers and among representatives of business circles.

A recently published Gallup public opinion poll indicates likewise. The majority of those questioned reject the attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the USSR ("this has nothing to do with us") and are aware of the total untenability of these attempts. Some 65 percent of those questioned attach very great importance to the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks.

An acute struggle between the forces of war and peace in the United States is continuing. Life itself demands that long-term considerations dictated by concern for lasting peace should be decisive in Soviet-U.S. relations. There is no other reasonable alternative.

The present international climate is extraordinarily complex and full of contrasts. However, the people's desire for peace, detente and disarmament is, and will be, a decisive factor of international development.

'ENEMIES OF DETENTE' SEEKING SUPREMACY OVER USSR

LD251527Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Yu. Kornilov article: "Where Is the Logic, Gentlemen?"]

[Text] No, certain U.S. and NATO circles are quite unwilling to halt their slanderous propaganda ballyhoo concerning the USSR's attempts "to gain military supremacy over the West." And where don't the vigilant guards of the so-called "free world" find the mythical "Soviet threat!" First, looking through NATO binoculars at the European plains, they attempt to frighten the ordinary man in the West with visions of "armadas of Soviet tanks" that are on the point of rushing to the shores of the English Channel. Then--as happened recently in the United States--they organize military maneuvers rehearsing "the repelling of a Russian invasion of Texas." Then they raise an absurd ballyhoo around "Soviet military interference in Africa that presents a threat to the West...."

All these fabrications--and this has frequently been stressed in the USSR from high official sources and in the Soviet press--have absolutely no foundation. Yes, the USSR is a powerful state--powerful politically, economically and militarily--but it is a peaceful state. In strengthening its armed forces our country does not intend to go beyond the actual requirements of its security and the security of our socialist friends. This was confirmed recently by L.I. Brezhnev, who stated in an interview with the West German newspaper VORWAERTS: "The Soviet Union, for its part, believes that approximate equality and parity is sufficient for the needs of defense. We have no intention of seeking military supremacy. We also know that this very concept loses meaning in the face of the enormous arsenals of the nuclear weapons already stockpiled and the means for their delivery."

Such is the real state of affairs; both Washington and NATO headquarters are well aware of this, as confirmed by statements by Western leaders themselves, including U.S. leaders. "Exceptional stability exists between us and the Soviet Union in strategic arms and in the correlation of conventional armed forces in Europe," the U.S. President notes. In a recent description of the U.S. "fundamental strategic concept," Pentagon chief H. Brown, speaking in San Francisco, expressed his resolute opposition to the "oversimplified scenarios" conceived in the United States that compare the strength of the two powers--scenarios which "may create the impression of a colossal preponderance of Soviet forces which could be on the point of overwhelming Western territory." "In military terms the Soviet Union is not stronger than the United States," Brown stated. "An attack could not disarm us, just as we would not be able to disarm the Russians if we launched a preemptive strike."

And so equality, equilibrium and approximate parity in the balance of forces? Yes, there is a recognition of this parity. But in that case it is natural to ask: Where is the logic, gentlemen? How can we link your allegations that "militarily the USSR is no stronger than the United States" with your assertions of "Soviet military supremacy" and with your unceasing cries and yells about the notorious "Soviet threat?"

And it is precisely here, in the answer to these questions, that you uncover the real, albeit carefully camouflaged, pivot of the military, strategic and political concepts of the Pentagon and NATO: to achieve a preponderance of forces at any price. This was even admitted in his San Francisco speech by H. Brown himself who, with no concern for logic, virtually admitted the approximate parity in the forces of the two powers, and then began to expatiate on the theme of the "Soviet threat." He then declared that the aim of the Pentagon's "fundamental strategic concept" is to "surpass the Russians in terms of plans and results with the resources at our disposal." Here is the essence of the matter: It is not the mythical "Soviet threat" which is alarming the Pentagon and NATO strategists. Rather it is the very principle of parity and equal security of both sides which does not suit them. One-sided military supremacy is what the enemies of detente are seeking, and on this basis are initiating the rebirth of the bankrupt imperialist "position of strength" policy.

The decisions of the recent Washington session of the NATO Council, whose participants, under U.S. pressure, adopted a plan for an unprecedented spiral in the arms race, on which an additional astronomical sum of $80 billion will be spent, were aimed at precisely this goal--insuring the West's one-sided military supremacy. The programs which the Pentagon is continually advancing for the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction--from "flying missiles" [as published, presumably cruise missiles] to barbaric neutron bombs--are designed to serve the same purpose. In 1978 alone, the United States will spend over $12 billion on the creation of new instruments of death. And what is there to say about the position of the United States and NATO at the present bilateral and multilateral talks on halting the arms race and disarmament? If no proper progress has yet been achieved in the solution of such very important problems as the limitation of strategic offensive arms or the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, then this is only because the United States (and also certain other NATO countries present at the Vienna talks) is trying persistently, albeit vainly, to achieve one-sided advantages.

So who is threatening whom?

In piling one fable on top of another the compilers of malicious fabrications about the mythical "Soviet threat" have become completely confused and are failing to notice that they are not making sense. In exaggerating these fabrications aimed at the uninformed and confused ordinary man in the West, they are merely revealing their own militarist aspirations which contradict the very spirit of detente.

CONFERENCE OF NONALINED COUNTRIES OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD2511111Y Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 25, TASS--A conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries has opened here today. Taking part in it as full members, observers and guests are delegations from over 100 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, as well as representatives of national liberation movements and a number of international organisations.

On the agenda of the conference are most important international issues--development of detente, putting an end to the arms race, ultimate liquidation of colonialism, the Middle East, the south of Africa and others.

President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito addressed the opening session of the conference with a speech.

Tito's Speech

LD252100Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 25, TASS--Delivering today a welcoming speech at the morning plenary session of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has said that the non-alignment movement attained major results in 17 years that passed since the first conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries. This movement, he said, came into being in the process of national liberation of many peoples from colonialism and the emergence of a big number of new independent states. The non-alignment policy is directed against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, all forms of foreign rule and exploitation.

The president of Yugoslavia pointed out that the non-alignment movement had made a contribution to the struggle waged by the African countries against the vestiges of colonialism and racism. He urged the non-aligned countries to more resolutely come out for such a settlement of the crisis in the Middle East that would lead to withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to selfdetermination and of the right to have a state of their own.

Josip Broz Tito expressed concern over the dangerous arms race, which imperils international peace, and stressed the need of continuation of the process of relaxation of tension. Detente, as a universal process, should spread in the whole world, he said.

MOSCOW HITS EMPHASIS ON HUMAN RIGHTS THEME IN FINAL ACT

LD251654Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] These have been three years of bitter struggle to carry out the Helsinki agreements. Overcoming the fierce resistance of the enemies of peace, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been pressing for the realization of all 10 principles of the final act, which is quite rightly called a code of relaxation of tension. Within a historically short period of time, the European Continent has made a big step toward peace and cooperation as Leonid Brezhnev has noted. Europe has entered a fundamentally new epoch, basically different from everything that had existed in the past. It is to be regretted that the process of easing tension has not yet become irreversible.

In recent times in the United States and other NATO countries influential forces have intensified their efforts to stir up further trouble and to disrupt the process of relaxation. The Helsinki final act is an indivisible package of principles, no one of which could be realized apart from the package as a whole.

But some people in the West try to interpret the Helsinki agreements in their own way. For example, the final act obliges the countries that signed it to make efforts to lessen military confrontation and to further disarmament. However it turns out that the NATO countries do not feel obliged to do this. At its last session the NATO Council adopted a long-term program for an arms build-up. Having embarked on a counteroffensive against relaxation of tension, the Washington administration is laying the accent on the seventh principle of the final act which deals with human rights. This principle is being taken out of context of the Helsinki agreement in order to mount a campaign of slander against the socialist states.

The socialist countries have no reason for evading the issue of human rights. The new Soviet Constitution, the most democratic in the world, can serve as a proper answer to the sponsors of the provocative campaign against the socialist countries. The Western countries are the last who should talk about the principle of the final act since they have almost 18 million people who are deprived of the right to work. And in those countries racial discrimination is practiced and dissidents are persecuted ruthlessly. For, as the American Ambassador to the United Nations Andy Young has admitted, there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of political prisoners in the United States.

The socialist countries are opposed to applying the principle of human rights in inter-state relations without considering other provisions of the final act, including the principles of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs. Applying this one principle out of context of the other principles only damages the process of lessening tension. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries stand for implementing the Helsinki agreements in full. In this case the final act would serve as a durable basis for promoting cooperation and peace in Europe and elsewhere.

AAPSO URGES ARAB LEAGUE TO LIFT PDRY BOYCOTT

LD241350Y Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 24, TASS--The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has urged the Arab League to revise the discriminatory decisions, recently taken under the pressure of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, on boycott of the progressive regime of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

In its message to the general secretary of the Arab League, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization emphasized that the league bears historical responsibility for solution of inter-Arab differences through peaceful means, for preservation and consolidation of solidarity and cooperation between Arab peoples.

Therefore, the actions which add to the split among the Yemeni people who are striving for unification of the two Yemeni states, play into the hand of the enemies of the Yemeni people and all other Arab peoples, the message points out.

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization expresses the hope that the Arab League will exert efforts towards peaceful solution of differences between the Yemeni Democratic People's Republic and the Yemen Arab Republic.

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization takes into account the fact that Democratic Yemen has already reaffirmed its readiness to start a dialogue with the Yemen Arab Republic and hopes that the Yemen Arab Republic will respond to the call.

In this way, it will be possible to frustrate the conspiracy of the forces, hostile to the Yemeni people and other Arab peoples, to lay bare the manoeuvres of certain circles, which fan up differences, advance false accusations and aggravate hostility towards Democratic Yemen. It should not be forgotten that all these actions are aimed at putting the Yemeni people to the brink of war that can engulf the countries of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf basin. Therefore, revision of the decisions taken against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the recent session of the Arab League's Council would be a step towards revival of Arab solidarity which is an important factor of struggle against the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist allies.

UN CIRCLES OPPOSE ATTEMPTS TO LIFT SANCTIONS ON RHODESIA

LD251104Y Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makrin reports:

Concern is mounting in the circles of the United Nations Organisation in connection with the attempts made by the United States to lift arbitrarily the international sanctions against the racialist Smith regime in Rhodesia.

The Committee for Sanctions Against Southern Rhodesia of the U.N. Security Council expressed a protest against the expected lifting of economic sanctions by the United States. The statement, which was published after the closing of the emergency session of the committee, stresses that such a step by the United States would seriously undermine international efforts for restoring peace and justice in Rhodesia and turning over speedily all power into the hands of the African majority.

The sanctions against Rhodesia, the statement says, were imposed by the U.N. Security Council, and can be lifted only by it. Therefore, all states, and above all every member of the Security Council, one of which is the United States, shall honour and strictly observe all measures taken by the Security Council against the unlawful white minority regime in Rhodesia. The participants in the committee session condemned and rejected the ideal between the head of the unlawful Smith regime and the bunch of puppets on the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia.

The group of African states at the United Nations organisation expressed profound concern over the plans hatched by the USA to lift sanctions against the racialist Rhodesian regime. The letter from permanent representative of the People's Republic of Angola Elisio de Figuereido addressed to the president of the U.N. Security Council on behalf of the group says that the ammendment proposed by American Senator Jesse Helms on cancelling all sanctions against the Smith regime of Rhodesia, is a direct violation of the Security Council decision and is a challenge to international public opinion.

The group of African states again declared its invariable support for the economic sanctions against southern Rhodesia until power in Zimbabwe is turned over to the African majority.

VANCE'S MIDEAST PRONOUNCEMENTS CANNOT BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY

LD251804Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "About the Situation in the Middle East"]

[Text] American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has spoken on U.S. television. In particular, he touched on the Middle East problem. Pointing out the existence of serious differences between Israel and Egypt, Vance said: We have always considered the main principle for peaceful negotiations to be UN Security Council Resolution No 242, for it clearly and specifically talks about the withdrawal from the occupied territories. It covers all fronts.

Those words are the truth itself. You will not find many Arabs prepared to dispute this. In fact, if all Arab lands occupied by Israel were liberated, there would be swift progress toward the all-round solution to the Middle East issue.

What, then, prevents interpretation of the words of the U.S. secretary of state into the language of reality? First of all, it is U.S. policy in the Middle East. Someone may ask: How come? Doesn't Vance make this policy to a certain extent, even if he is convinced of what he said on television? But here is the rub. All his convictions contradict one another. The leaders of the U.S. administration do not miss any opportunity to stress Israel's right to what they term defensible borders. This means the right in part to occupy Arab territories while they, in fact, oppose the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination despite their sure knowledge that, without withdrawal from the territories and a solution of the Palestine issue, there is no room for serious talk about establishing a just, firm peace in the Middle East. Last but not least, they do not stop talking about the existence of special relations that link them with Israel.

One should mention that Vance's pronouncements about the necessity of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories on the basis of the UN Security Council resolution are not backed by tangible actions. U.S. policy in the Middle East is directed toward consolidating the aggressor's expansionist policy. This includes the billions of dollars for ultramodern weapons, economic aid and political support in international organizations, as well as much more, of which the entire world and the Israeli rulers are well aware. This comprehensive support from Washington is precisely the main reason for their expansionist, sometimes too impudent policy toward the Arab countries.

The recent Leeds Castle talks between the Israeli and Egyptian ministers have shown again that Israel has territorial ambitions of realizing the silly idea of establishing a greater Israel.

Here it should be said that Vance did not only participate in the Egyptian-Israeli meeting; rather he presided over it. This was a great opportunity to rebuke the aggressor who has (?gone to extremes) and remind him of the necessity of implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 242. Nevertheless, the U.S. secretary of state did not resort to this. Moreover he tried to get more concessions from As-Sadat. Therefore, it is impossible to take seriously the appeals by the U.S. secretary of state, which at first appear correct, or consider them to be the United States' constructive stand toward the Middle East issue.

COMPUTER BAN DESIGNED TO PREVENT EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

LD251808Y Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25. TASS--TASS political commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes: President Carter has taken a decision directed against Soviet mass information media. That is the only way to qualify his ban on the sale of a Univac computer to TASS by Sperry Rand.

The President's decision fully agrees with the known moods of his certain advisers who do not conceal their dislike of the Soviet press and who would like very much to do harm to it by slowing down the handling of news at TASS. We can say frankly to these gentlemen: With or without a computer the Soviet press will continue to rebuff quickly and to the point all your attacks, all your efforts to distort Soviet policy and to drive a wedge in relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples.

The United States calls itself a country of free enterprise. But where is this free enterprise, where is the freedom of trade? A prestigious firm (Sperry Rand) signs a contract for supplying the Soviet Union with civilian equipment, which is not a strategic commodity and which is not included in the list of goods banned for export from the USA. The firm sends a letter of acknowledgement to TASS confirming its intention to sell the computer, enlists the cooperation of several other suppliers, including those from third countries (Racel Milgo, T-Bar, etc.), and costly work is started.

Then the White House intervenes and the deal is cancelled.

Of course, somebody will have to compensate for the damage caused by the refusal to carry out a trade contract. But this is not the only thing that matters.

What really matters is the way each side approaches the commitments undertaken by mutual agreement within the framework of commercial relations. There is a law: Once you have signed an agreement, you must carry it out, "pacta sunt servandum." This has been the basic principle of international relations, in general, and of international economic relations, in particular. Those who violate this principle risk to lose forever the reputation of a trustworthy partner.

There is one more side to the matter. They--overseas--like to pose as champions of a "free exchange of information and ideas." At the same time, they take a decision admittedly designed to prevent such exchanges.

It is not fortuitous that one of the leaders of the American administration stated that this measure, which is directed against TASS and hence against the newspapers using TASS news service, is designed to render more difficult to the handling of the flow of news released by the Soviet news agency to the press.

By the way, TASS has agreements with many foreign news agencies, including American ones, and considers exchange of news with them a natural process, without which there can be no understanding of the policy pursued by different states.

The question arises: What do the present leaders of the USA want to promote by taking new discriminatory measures in trade? In any case, not detente or mutual understanding between the peoples.

FOES, BACKERS OF ANTI-USSR REPRISALS BATTLE IN WASHINGTON

LD2515llY Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "In Defiance of Reason and the Facts. Anti-Soviet Hysteria on the Banks of the Potomac"]

[Text] Washington--It is unbearably hot now on the banks of the Potomac in Washington. The mercury is bursting out of the columns of the thermometers. But it is even hotter in the propaganda kitchen of anti-Sovietism. Steam, stenches and soot are pouring out of it. It is difficult to recall a time when anti-Soviet hysteria reached such a pitch of intensity.

The heightened intensity of the anti-Soviet hysteria is explained by the following circumstance, in addition to other factors: Three false propaganda themes which are being "elaborated" here--the "Soviet military threat," "interference in Africa" and, finally, "human rights violations"--have coincided and become interwoven.

Seizing on the trials of renegades and spies in the Soviet Union, the forces of reaction are now openly opposing both the curbing of the arms race and the development of international cooperation in the interests of peace.

Of course, as far as they are concerned, the main citadel which must fall is the strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement. Senator Henry Jackson and in his wake Senator Bob Dole have demanded that the SALT talks be "adjourned and frozen." Of course, this demand is by no means dictated by concern for "human rights." The aforementioned senators also opposed SALT in the past. In an article under the characteristic headline "Ambush Against SALT" published in the Washington POST, international commentator Marquis Childs writes that if events develop as Jackson and his allies would like, the second SALT agreement will be removed from the Senate agenda and hidden from the American people. In his attempt to carry out, in Childs' words, the "parliamentary abortion" of SALT, Jackson is essentially opposing not a particular version of the possible agreement but the agreement in principle.

Senator McIntyre also drew attention to this fact recently, saying: We must give SALT agreements a chance in the eyes of the American people and not beat them to death before they have even been concluded." It is indicative that the skirmish between Jackson and McIntyre took place at a time when the Senate was discussing the question of earmarking $36.1 billion for Pentagon arms purchases. It is precisely the fate of these billions which is perturbing the military-industrial complex. There must be no illusions on this score, with people swallowing the bait of "humanism" cynically placed on Washington's propaganda line!

At the same time detente's opponents are also attempting to strike in other areas; for instance, against Soviet-American trade and economic relations. The activity displayed by Senators Moynihan, Cranston, Anderson, the selfsame Jackson and certain others is indicative of this attempt. Once again playing the marked card of "defense of human rights," these legislators have demanded that the Soviet Union be "punished", specifically by cancellation of the delivery to our country of oil-drilling equipment by the Dallas firm Dresser Industries and a computer by Sperry Univac. Judging by President Carter's statement, the White House has yielded to these demands.

"Return pulses" are also being received on Capitol Hill from government circles. Thus, Senator Moynihan has admitted that the "request to pressure" the administration to cancel the deals with the Soviet Union originates from... the administration itself! This stunning admission was made publicly in the Senate. [paragraph continues]

The request came from S. Huntington--one of Brzezinski's assistants on the National Security Council and his longstanding colleague in anti-Soviet "theoretical" writings. It is precisely Huntington who suggested the "thesis" that scientific and technical exchange depends on the "behavior of the Soviets."

There have been attempts to "ennoble" this doomed policy of ultimatums by wrapping it in the hypocritical cloak of "defense of human rights." But when Transportation Secretary B. Adams and J. Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare, are forced to cancel their visits to Moscow and when the trips of ecological and medical delegations and others are banned, this is not concern for "human rights" but, on the contrary, disregard of mankind's most important needs in favor of the dubious purposes of the opponents of detente.

The anti-Soviet hysteria was particularly intense in mid-July when the provocative "captive nations week" was marked on the Hill. On 18 and 20 July "seminars" and "dinners" were held at which specters of the past and congressmen who have lost their sense of reality demonstrated their touching alliance. The former acted as "plenipotentiaries" of mythical regimes and the latter played the role of the good samaritans who are their patrons. Reactionary labor union mandarins and champions of the "love of freedom" such as members of the American Legion sat alongside them.

The greatest activity was displayed by Daniel Flood, congressman from Pennsylvania, who played the role of genial host in the House of Representatives. Readers will obviously be interested to learn that the Justice Department is investigating allegations that Flood accepted bribes of more than $100,000. The Washington POST writes that congressmen are attempting to avoid Flood, who is implicated in the bribery scandal, and are trying to ignore him and not talk to him. Is this not the reason that he is associating so zealously with specters of the past?

The article "On the U.S. Administration's Present Policy" published in the Soviet press stressed that the activation of reactionary forces does not attest to the strengthening of their positions but rather is evidence of their growing fear in the face of the successes of the cause of detente. This is also entirely applicable to the new outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States. Despite the deafening thunder of propaganda kettledrums, it smacks of impotence.

The long article by international commentator Tad Szulc published in a recent Sunday edition of the Washington POST is highly indicative in this respect. Using numerous examples the author of the article demonstrates that the policy of diktat and blackmail toward the Soviet Union is hopeless and bankrupt and that the "realities refute the long-standing U.S. illusion that the Soviet Union lives in exaggerated dependence on U.S. goodwill." Moreover, citing certain officials, the author concludes that "particularly in the long term, cooperation is more important for the United States."

Tad Szulc's article reflects pretty accurately the mood of U.S. business circles which approach relations with the Soviet Union realistically. This applies to both the big industrialists and to U.S. farmers. Thus Ed Luther, senior vice president of Dresser Industries, declared recently that if the company's deal with the Soviet Union were wrecked, the Soviet Union would be able to acquire the necessary equipment "from a choice of several countries, while the United States will merely lose export orders."

America's broad scientific circles are also not delighted--to put it mildly--by the administration's repressive measures. Appearing before the House Committee on Science and Technology, Nobel prize winner O. Chamberlain recommended against engaging in "petty repressions." [paragraph continues]

We must avoid returning to the cold war way of thinking, he said. For his part, Doctor Stone, representative of the American Federation of Scientists, declared: "Stop switching scientific exchange on and off like an electric switch. That way you may throw out the baby with the bathwater...."

It should be stressed that realistic assessment of the futility of attempts to dictate to the Soviet Union is not confined to Soviet-American economic relations. Thus, Washington POST commentator S. Rosenfeld writes that the existence of "captive nations" is a fantasy and a fiction and the holding of corresponding "weeks" is "no more than an instrument of anticommunist and anti-Soviet extremism." He calls the idea of using the "week" as a means of pressuring Soviet Union "confused and foolhardy."

Yes, that is so. The imperialists have been attacking the land of the soviets, not for a week, but for more than 60 years, and the inevitable result is a fiasco. That will continue to be the case. That is not the danger of the present anti-Soviet hysteria on the banks of the Potomac. By attempting to resolve their problems--external, internal and personal--in this way, high-ranking Washington figures are jeopardizing the national interests of the United States itself, the interests of all countries interested in peace and the entire course of the development of international relations. That is something to which thought should be given.

MISSILE TARGETING POSES 'AMERICAN MILITARY THREAT'

LD251341Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Lt Gen Prof M. Milshteyn article: "Where American Missiles are Targeted"]

[Text] Recently in the West, particularly in the United States, the campaign on so-called "Soviet military threats" has been considerably intensified. All the mass information media--the press, radio, television--are very purposefully, as if according to plan, painting a picture of the growth of the "Soviet threat." This included the fabricated increase in the Soviet military budget and the growing numerical strength of its armed forces, the "aggressive" development of civil defense in the USSR, the alleged desire of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for military superiority over the West....

Of special significance in the list of "Soviet military threats" is the absurd assertion that the USSR is striving to create a so-called first-strike capability, and is targeting its land-based missiles against U.S. land-based missiles. It is curious that in assessing the "threats" a peculiar kind of double standard is used. Threats are given only a one-sided evaluation--everything done in the Soviet Union in the interests of strengthening defense is described as a "threat" to the United States. Everything done in the United States in the interests of obtaining unilateral military advantages and creating military superiority is passed off as "deterrence" and countermeasures to the invented "Soviet military threat."

Historical experience shows indisputably that the concept of the "Soviet military threat" has always been the main excuse used by certain U.S. circles to increase the arms race. It is always employed whenever it is necessary to push through a higher military budget or new military programs and whenever it is necessary to open up extra channels for the arms race and extract more resources for the development of new types of lethal weapons.

The same thing is happening now. "To be frank," L.I. Brezhnev said in answering questions for VORWAERTS, the weekly of the German Social Democratic Party, "it seems to me that those who are now stepping up the fabricated campaign in the West about a 'Soviet military threat' are really thinking about something else. They do not want to reconcile themselves to the approximate balance which has become established between the sides' military forces. They want to obtain superiority. This is dangerous, since such an approach will lead to a new, unrestrained race in the production of weapons and is fraught with military adventures."

This is particularly evident from the example of the U.S. development of new types and systems of strategic offensive weapons. The Pentagon is speeding up plans for the production and deployment of a new generation of strategic missiles whose emergence will lead to a new, extremely expensive spiral in the arms race and will not only have a sharply negative effect on the whole process of limiting the arms race, but will also noticeably increase the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

I am specifically thinking about the MX (missile experimental) land-based mobile missile. As proposed, this missile will have a nose cone containing 9-11 highly accurate 350-kiloton warheads. Plans call for the deployment of 200 such missiles, which will be located either in hardened silos (several silos per missile) or in tunnels. Estimates of the cost of the program range from $18-30 billion. The Pentagon is striving to obtain the necessary resources and speed up the decision on the production of these missiles.

Why does the Pentagon need a new highly-accurate missile? It is known that the United States has an immense strategic nuclear arsenal, sufficient, as Pentagon figures have stated more than once, to inflict "irreparable damage" on the Soviet Union.

According to the London Institute of Strategic Studies, well known for its pro-U.S. orientation, the decision to deploy several hundred MX missiles will give the United States a "first-strike" capability against Soviet land-based missiles. That is where U.S. missiles are targeted. It follows that the ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat" allegedly hanging over the U.S. missile arsenal is needed by U.S. militarist circles to justify the adoption of a new, destabilizing and dangerous strategic weapons system.

A group of well-known U.S. scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, doing special research into the dangers of adopting MX missiles, stated openly that the appearance of this weapon in the U.S. arsenal will enable it to acquire a counterforce--that is, first-strike [capability] and will lead to the destabilization of the strategic situation.

Here we have only mentioned one such weapon system. But the United States has extensive plans for building new strategic systems (including Trident II) for decades to come.

The Soviet Union, as has been stated repeatedly, is not an advocate of the "first strike." The Soviet Union has no intention of attacking any state. On the contrary, it is well known that the Soviet Union proposed to all participants to the European conference, including the United States, the conclusion of an agreement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against each other. But the NATO countries reject this proposal. The development and adoption of weapons of the MX type show that some people in the West do not want to give up their plans to inflict a first strike on our country.

Or take the ballyhoo raised in the West around the Soviet missile known as the SS-20. Speaking at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, A.A. Gromyko spoke of the myth which is being disseminated in the West that these missiles are not oriented in one direction but can be turned to reach targets in all parts of the world. "In a word," A.A. Gromyko said, "this argument is being dragged in to confuse the issue with references to the same invented 'Soviet threat.' But surely U.S. nuclear missiles can be turned, and it is clear in what direction; not to mention the question of why they are located in Europe at all?"

We may indeed ask those who are talking about the "Soviet military threat," and linking it with the SS-20 missile, about the targets assigned to the numerous U.S. forward-based facilities located near the Soviet Union, including several hundred nuclear-armed aircraft and land-based missiles. Or what are the targets of the aircraft which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons and are based on aircraft carriers plying the seas day and night? There are several hundred of these planes, and their operational range makes it possible to reach very important objectives in the Soviet Union.

What about the targets for the new types for ground and naval missiles, whose joint production was approved at the Washington NATO council session? Finally, why has the Senate Armed Services Committee demanded the stockpiling of neutron-weapon components, so that in the future it will be possible to deliver neutron ammunition to West Europe quickly? Doesn't all this represent an "American military threat" or a "NATO military threat" to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries?

"But Soviet people," L.I. Brezhnev wrote in his answers to questions from the German Social Democratic Party weekly VORWAERTS, "have strong nerves. They have never fallen and never will fall into a panic, but will simply adopt the necessary measures to defend the country against any threat and will wage a persistent and consistent struggle for lasting peace and a reduction in the level of military confrontation, above all in Europe."

Both bilateral and multilateral arms limitation talks are now being held on a broad front covering all important salients. The recent General Assembly special session called on the sides to complete these talks quickly and successfully.

At a time when a struggle is occuring for the further assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for lasting peace and for the lessening and elimination of the danger of world war, the spearhead of the "Soviet threat" concept is directed against the relaxation of tension, in order to fuel the arms race, wreck or retard current arms limitation talks, obtain unilateral advantages for the United States and change the strategic balance in its favor.

Many sober-minded circles in the West are well aware that a new spiral in the arms race will do nothing to insure security, including that of the United States, no matter what fabricated pretext is used. On the contrary, it can only lead to the squandering of national resources, and that means the lessening of national security. The main highway to strengthening security is that of developing peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems; it is the strengthening of the process of political detente with measures of military detente; it is the path toward the further limitation of the arms race and toward disarmament.

Projected Costs

LD251151Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 78 morning edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "The Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] New York--The Pentagon is elaborating and implementing gigantic programs to build up its military might.

According to the New York TIMES, the MX mobile ICBM system, which is currently getting special attention from the U.S. military, will "probably be the biggest and most expensive project" in the country's history.

According to the estimates of the Department of the Air Force, the construction of the missiles will cost $20-27 billion. According to other figures, it will cost at least $30 billion, not counting the extra $20 billion or so needed for the construction of silos to house the missiles.

The scale of this program is also indicated by the fact that an area approximately equal to the size of Connecticut--about 6,500 square miles--will be needed to deploy the missiles.

The implementation of these plans indicates that the United States is continuing to increase the tempo of the arms race.

ARTEMOV ASSESSES ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY MISCALCULATIONS

LD251015Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[N. Artemov article: "Paying for Miscalculations"]

[Excerpts] Raging Inflation

U.S. President Carter has called inflation the nation's main enemy. It has hit the entire economy and is accelerating. Whereas from mid-1975 it held steady for 2 years at a level of 6-7 percent, today it has already topped an annual rate of 10 percent. "It is not necessary to be an economist," the New York TIMES wrote, to be convinced that the Carter administration has followed the course of exacerbating inflation since it came into power."

This is promoted particularly by the unrestrained arms race. Despite a most acute socio-economic crisis being experienced by the country there has been a cut of more than $1 billion even in the miserly funds proposed to satisfy needs in job placement, education and social security, while on the other hand almost $130 billion have been allocated for military ends. Moreover, at the NATO Council session in Washington--which, with an openness that was both cynical and a challenge to world public opinion, was held at the same time that the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament was conducting its work--the United States pledged to commit another $40 billion for the implementation of that aggressive organization's long-term program.

Quite naturally, such a dangerous escalation of the arms race helps only to spin the fly-wheel of inflation, punch new holes in the balance of payments and further reduce the dollar exchange rate.

Since the beginning of the year the decrease in gross national product has continued, the commodity glut has intensified and the growth rate of labor productivity has slowed. Thus, the deepening economic disorders are becoming an acute problem.

Who Is Really Violating Human Rights?

It would seem that the time has finally come for the U.S. administration to demonstrate its philanthropy to the entire world and show concern for the tens of millions of humiliated and insulted Americans. But strange as it may seem, the U.S. administration has leaped to the defense of a miserable handful of turncoats in the socialist countries, elevating this venture to the status of state policy. With the aid of this policy U.S. officials have wanted to smear the successes of the socialist community countries in the eyes of Americans and distract the attention of the world public away from the flagrant violation of human rights in the United States, and thereby from their incapacity to deal with internal problems. In the course of the political squabbling they have hoped not only to wreck detente but also to put all the blame for the return to the cold war onto the Soviet Union. This has confirmed the old and well-known truth that the greater the difficulties encountered by capitalism and the more hopeless the position of working people there, the more virulent the bourgeoisie's attacks on the Soviet Union and socialism.

But this provocative campaign has caused bewilderment even among members of the House of Representatives' International Relations Committee. In a letter to J. Carter they expressed "confusion and doubt" concerning his foreign policy. Congressman O. Rangel was moved to state publicly that "it is important for the United States, which proclaims itself the upholder of human rights, to begin defending the rights of its own citizens....otherwise the administration's policy in that field will be adjudged pure hypocrisy." In fact, it is judged that way. Ordinary Americans are writing in to the editorial offices of newspapers and journals, asking bewilderedly: "Why are we going on about human rights anywhere but in the United States itself?"

And so the officials of a state which flouts civil rights so flagrantly are adopting the pose of arbiters and with singular thoughtlessness are beginning to pass judgment on and to order procedures in other countries, thereby attempting to impose on them their own way of life. But this hopeless policy finds no support even among their own people, which is shown specifically by public opinion polls.

Whereas in December last year only 39 percent believed that "the White House does not inspire confidence," that figure now has reached 61 percent. Even in Georgia, J. Carter's home state, more than half those polled determined that the President has not lived up to expectations in implementing his election promises. Some 78 percent of Americans questioned expressed the need for the speediest conclusion of a new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation agreement, and one-third expressed their belief that the administration should make much greater efforts to develop and consolidate the process of detente in relations with the Soviet Union.

The facts cited testify to widespread dissatisfaction within the country concerning the U.S. administration's domestic and foreign policy and to a crisis of confidence. But the price of miscalculation is not measured simply by a drop in someone's popularity. It is now threatening to turn into costly new arms race spirals, political crises and an increase in the tax burden, or even more serious consequences, including for the American people.

SENATE APPROVES LIFTING OF ARMS BAN AGAINST TURKEY

LD260828Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 26, TASS--The U.S. Senate has approved by 57 votes against 42 today the decision to lift the embargo on arms supplies to Turkey. The embargo was imposed in 1975, after the Turkish troops occupied a part of the territory of Cyprus.

The U.S. administration has long sought the lifting of the embargo. President James Carter and other members of the administration were intensively masterminding members of the Senate, claiming that the embargo on arms supplies to Turkey weakens the south-eastern flank of the NATO military bloc. Official representatives of the administration did not conceal that their persistent efforts for lifting the embargo were necessitated, in particular, by their concern over Turkey's steps to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union.

The decision on lifting the embargo is also to be approved by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

ARMS SHIPMENTS TO YAR PROTECT AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS

LD252314Y Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 25, TASS--The United States is pressing ahead with its military penetration into North Yemen which holds an important strategic position in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. The Washington STAR reports that in the next fiscal year, the U.S. Government is going to increase 30-fold its arms shipments to that country as compared with this year and to take the training of the North Yemeni Armed Forces fully under its control.

It is said here that the Pentagon has been attaching in recent years special importance to North Yemen as an outpost for suppressing the national liberation struggle of the Arab and African peoples and for safeguarding American interests in the oil-rich regions of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Way back in 1974, the United States began drawing up plans for "reinforcing" the armed forces of North Yemen. Two years later, Washington [word indistinct] programme for supplying fire arms and personnel carriers to that country. All the expenses on these arms were covered by the reactionary regime of Saudi Arabia. North Yemen also began importing arms from France, also with the money supplied by Saudi Arabia.

In the 1977 fiscal year, the USA sold 2.6 million dollars worth of arms to North Yemen. In the current year, this figure is expected to be brought up to 5 million and next year--to 150 million dollars.

Military shipments to North Yemen were sharply increased after provocations on the frontier between North and South Yemen, staged by imperialist reaction towards the end of June this year.

The Washington STAR says, referring to American officials, that Washington is planning to send to North Yemen a permanent mission of "military advisers" who will assume responsibility for the training of the North Yemeni Armed Forces. Apart from the land army, the USA intends to modernise the airforce of North Yemen. With this aim in view, it is planning to supply North Yemen with a dozen American F-5 fighters in addition to the four which were delivered by Saudi Arabia with the approval of the U.S. Congress.

In the opinion of observers, Washington's heightened interest in North Yemen should be regarded as part of a general strategy of the United States to safeguard American "oil interests" by supporting the reactionary regimes in the Middle East, North Africa and the Persian Gulf area.

PENTAGONS PLANS TO TRANSFORM ASEAN INTO MILITARY ALLIANCE

LD251836Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State has said that a ministerial meeting will be held in Washington on August 3 between the United States and ASEAN, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The Department of State has also announced that the meeting will discuss questions of economic development and cooperation. But international observers draw attention to another aspect of the U.S. relations with that regional grouping which was formed 10 years ago for the sake of development of economic, political and cultural cooperation in Southeast Asia--the Pentagon's desire to draw ASEAN into the orbit of its military ambitions in Asia, Pacific and Indian Oceans. In Washington they regard the ASEAN as the basis for galvanizing the aggressive bloc of SEATO, which disintegrated a year ago. Exactly with this purpose, Washington prompted to ASEAN the idea of standardizing armaments. In furtherance of this idea, the ASEAN member countries will establish a joint enterprise for the production of fire arms. Besides, actually reached has been an agreement on deliveries to Indonesia of American F-5E planes. Exactly that type of fighter is used in the air forces of Malaysia and Singapore.

Realization of the American idea of standardizing armaments in the ASEAN zone serves two aims. On the one hand--to closely bind the ASEAN member countries to the military-industrial complex of the United States, to make them a vast market for American arms. On the other hand--standardization of armaments signifies yet another attempt of the United States to transform that organization into a military alliance. Pushing the ASEAN member countries to the road of militarization the United States is seeking to fill the military vacuum that formed in Southeast Asia after the collapse of SEATO and to restore thereby its shaken military-political positions in that vast area.

These purposes of the Pentagon strategists closely coincide with designs of Peking, which does not conceal its interest in preservation of the U.S. military presence in Asia. Peking should like to see ASEAN becoming a closed grouping, which, on the one hand, should oppose the countries of Indochina, and, on the other hand, become a proponent of Peking's anti-Soviet policy in Southeast Asia. Exactly with this aim Peking has recently made an attempt to establish a "united front of China and ASEAN", which has been resolutely rejected by members of that organisation.

ASEAN has entered into the second decade of its existence amid intensified designs of the forces of imperialism and Peking who want to use this organisation in their predatory interests.

These designs are being countered by the striving of the peoples of Southeast Asia for the consolidation of their political and economic independence, for the development of cooperation and good neighbourliness without pressure from outside.

WASHINGTON OPENLY CRITICAL OF AMBASSADOR YOUNG'S COMMENT

LD260144Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] The Carter administration has openly criticized Ambassador Young for acknowledging facts. The United States official said that there are hundreds, probably even thousands, of people in American jails who are political prisoners. This statement has produced a stormy reaction in the administration. The President himself has reprimanded Andrew Young. Some senators have also hit hard at Andrew Young, and Congressman Thomas O'Neill has said that he should have kept his mouth shut.

What is particularly revealing is that administration leaders and members of Congress who have criticized Andrew Young's statement do not refute his admission about thousands of political prisoners in the United States, they emphasize the point that an American ambassador who is ranking as a cabinet member should be more discreet in his statements.

According to a comment that appeared a few days ago in the Washington POST Young's statement apparently places the Carter administration in an extremely embarassing position at a decisive moment when the United States is trying to put pressure on the Russians to modify their attitude towards dissidents.

To be more accurate, the administration has found itself simply in an absurd position because of its attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union under the false pretext of concern about human rights. Despite the criticism of Young the White House and Capitol are certainly aware of the fact that he hasn't revealed the whole truth, but only part of it. According to an assessment made by public organizations that are struggling for the civil rights of Americans the number of political prisoners in American jails runs into tens of thousands. Washington knows this well, just as it knows that activists of the civil rights movement are jailed under various invented pretexts.

All this year staff members of the Washington POST carried out an investigation of about 20 court cases of champions of civil rights. They came to the conclusion that despite the fact that the defendants in these cases were charged with committing common crimes almost in all the cases there was vigorous political activity by the defendants undesirable to the authorities. Indeed, active participants in the struggle for the freedom and equal rights of all citizens in America were accused on the basis of framed up charges of committing common crimes and were jailed accordingly. The Wilmington 10 is one case. Another one is that of poetess Assata Shukur. Still another is the leader of the national committee to combat fascism, David Rice. The same happened to the activists of the American Indians Movement, Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk, and an activist of the civil rights movement, John Harris, as well as thousands of other Americans.

Widely known throughout America by now are also the unseemly methods used for political repressions. Federal agencies interfere in court trials: witnesses who include FBI and CIA agents have been specially selected; there have been cases of blackmail and threats. This is far from a complete list of the methods used to frame up criminal charges against dissidents or actually to hold political trials which are a widespread practice in the United States. So the admission made by Ambassador Young about thousands of political prisoners in the United States is not an accidental one made at random, as some Washington officials are now trying to picture it. Young's statement is a reminder of what is taking place in the United States itself in the field of human rights.

ICA SEEKS TO GLORIFY U.S. SOCIETY, DISCREDIT SOCIALISM

LD241326Y Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: The recently reformed foreign news service of the United States--the Agency for International Communications (AIC)--established on the basis of the merger of the former USIA and the State Department Bureau for Education and Culture is, in all evidence, feverishly maneuvering in the quest of ways for building up psychological warfare abroad, in the first place against the socialist states and developing countries. This is seen in particular from the article recently published in the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT weekly. According to it, a programme is being drawn up for widening broadcasts beamed to the communist world and the developing countries along with a restructuring of exchange programmes. The AIC, having a huge personnel of merely 9,000, is going to have a budget of 413 million dollars. It must be noted for that matter that at the same time considerably widening is also that part of the propaganda machinery which was created with CIA's direct participation. The new appropriations are earmarked for the construction of additional radiotransmitters, not only for the Voice of America, (incorporated in the AIC), but also for the openly subversive "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations.

It is apt to recall in this connection that the report which the U.S. President sent to Congress more than a year ago stressed that foreign broadcasting is a key element of U.S. foreign policy. The same report said that the most important audiences for these programmes are in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the Voice of America is one of the most valuable tools of the U.S. propaganda machinery. Hence, the lavish appropriations on the new propaganda department called upon on the one hand to publicize the "advantages and boons" of the notorious American way of life and, on the other hand, to try to discredit socialism by the methods of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries. It is planned to speculate on the provisions of the Helsinki final act and interpret them arbitrarily for "information penetration" into the USSR and the other socialist countries and for meddling in their internal affairs.

However, according to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the AIC has been encountering already in the first months of its activity growing difficulties in the implementation of the tasks facing it. The real aims of the department are so clearly manifest in its practical activity that they are criticized not only abroad but also in the USA and even in the new agency itself. The regime inside the agency has been noticeably toughened. "Criticism is mounting in the AIC itself, although it is not open criticism. An editor who worked at the USIA under several administrations privately said that the White House is now pushing through its line more vigorously than this was ever done over the last quarter of a century. Writers and editors are often instructed to emphasize the President's concern for such problems as human rights and tone down articles on life in America which do not meet the interests of the White House. Some American public figures and scientists, according to the same weekly, are expressing concern over the new order at the AIC, fearing that it will enable their manipulation for political aims in an even larger measure than before.

The same article admits that the personnel of the AIC, in particular correspondents of the Voice of America do not look like reporters of commercial mass media and that the State Department actively interferes in their work. It is proposed that some measures be taken for the sake of camouflage so that they look more of newsmen.

Washington's fresh manipulations in the field of propaganda will not enhance the prestige of the AIC, as this new agency has not given up the old methods of psychological warfare and is steering towards stepped-up subversive activity against other states. This is in conflict with the final act of the Helsinki conference linking efforts for ensuring progress in the field of information with the development of mutual understanding among the participating states and a further improvement of relations between them.

ANXIETY IN U.S. OVER DECLINING EXCHANGE RATE OF DOLLAR

LD251127Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS--Serious anxiety has been created in the United States by the latest outbreak of currency fever in the West as a result of which the dollar exchange rate sharply declined against the Japanese yen and most West European currencies.

At a hearing in the Economic Affairs Sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Anthony Solomon, under-secretary at the U.S. Department of the Treasury, had to admit that the dollar fever was, above all, due to the overall weakness of the American economic organism.

Frank Weil, assistant to the secretary of commerce of the United States, said in the same sub-committee that a highly important factor of the weakness of the dollar was the tremendous deficit in the United States foreign trade balance, which last year was 31,000 million dollars. He pointed out that this deficit was, first and foremost, due to the constantly growing account for imported oil, which now exceeded 45,000 million dollars annually.

The hearing in the sub-committee brought out that the decline in the dollar exchange rate holds out a further aggravation of the contradictions between the United States and its trade partners.

Economic experts also point out that the latest drop in the dollar began immmediately after the Bonn meeting of seven leading capitalist states. UPI says that it shows that the Western leaders had not been able to offer any solutions to the monetary and financial problems of their countries.

ANTI-SOVIETISM BLINDS AMERICANS' VIEW OF DISSIDENT'S WIFE

LD242058Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Tour by Buffoon 'Star'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--"Professional anti-Sovieteers who stage propaganda shows in the United States have all the things they need for their activities: plenty of characters attracted by generous pay and stage props," Vladimir Goshin writes in IZVESTIYA. This time the role of the heroine on the stage is played by a certain Avital Shcharanskaya who bears the mask and costume of "the lamenting wife" of A. Shcharanskiy, a "champion of human rights," who was recently sentenced by a court according to his deserts.

Floodlights and cinecameras are trained on her. She gives "heart-rending" interviews to pressmen and manages to appear on three U.S. television channels. She was received by Secretary of State C. Vance, met the President's wife and mother, had a White House meeting with Vice President W. Mondale, and was given an attentive and sympathetic hearing by gray-haired congressmen and senators.

What is it all about? Why has she caused such a commotion in the "noble" houses of Washington? To answer these questions it is necessary, first of all, to get acquainted with the "heroine" herself, a person around whom the above-mentioned officials, high society and demi-monde have been revolving lately.

The first thing which must be made clear is that there is no Avital Shcharanskaya in existence. There is only Nataliya Shtiglits, born in 1950, who emigrated to Israel from the Soviet Union on June 5, 1973. In the meantime, the spy Shcharanskiy, the one who was tried, was living in Moscow with Lidiya Voronina and bore no relation to Nataliya Shtiglits.

Having decided to go abroad and trespassing for this reason all the existing laws, Shcharanskiy demanded "reunion" of the family when he learned that Shtiglits received in Moscow an exit visa in order to go to Israel. He committed a real forgery, trying to marry Shtiglits at "a religious ceremony" held in a private flat and forgetting Lidiya Voronina and any moral standards.

Those who were present in the courtroom when Shcharanskiy's case was heard, must remember a number of documents read out at the trial. Thus Rabbi Jakov Fishman said categorically "N. Shtiglits is not A. Shcharanskiy's wife." He stressed: "I am surprised by the campaign now conducted in the West concerning the 'tragedy of the Shcharanskiy couple.' The allegations by N. Shtiglits that she was wedded to A. Shcharanskiy by a Moscow rabbi is a lie."

But Shcharanskiy continues with the stubborness of a maniac to insist on his "reputation" as a "faithful husband," thus contradicting himself. The matter is that when he applied again for an exit visa he motivated his application by a desire to visit his fiance (?), Lyubov Yershkovitch, a student of Tel Aviv University. But what about Shtiglits? To all appearances, she must have been put out of the game for the time being.

This spy and renegade must be brimful of love, indeed, but this is not the point here. The story is about the adventures of his self-styled wife and those who arrange, support and finance them. It is a story about militant anti-Sovieteers of the type of Senators Javits and Moynihan, notorious for their pro-Zionist views, as well as Wallop and Cranston who have surrounded Shtiglits with "a halo of a martyr" and now show her to all sensation-seeking bourgeois scribblers and T.V. reporters. And that is just the thing the public wants. Her voice in the general anti-Soviet chorus sounds in keeping with vogue. As this adventurist is allowed to speak from such high rostrums, she is now in the vanguard of the White House-announced crusade "in defense of human rights." This guest performer, speaking in the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Technology, called for curtailing scientific contacts with the Soviet Union and for boycotting the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

But there are many sober-minded commentators and politicians in the USA who are trying, with a feeling of concern and sober analysis, to show all the depth of this disgusting farce.

The American press has already published a number of materials showing who stands behind Madam Shtiglits and who pulls the strings of this miserable puppet. It has been learned, for instance that she was sent on this propaganda tour of West Europe and the USA on the order of the Israeli Government which also provided the money for her travel expenses. All her previous four tours of the USA were arranged and financed by a Zionist organization. She is closely linked through her brother with the arch-reactionary nationalistic organization Gush Emunim which resembles the American John Birch Society. On the day she arrived in the USA she was met personally by the Israeli Ambassador to Washington Dinitz who drove her under his own flag to her "residence." Last Monday, without stinting money on his expense account, he gave a reception in honour of this buffoon "star."

In short, the portrait of this star may be considered complete. What is surprising is how people in positions of authority and power have failed so far to recognize what she really is. Are they so blinded by the wave of anti-Sovietism which is whipped up by certain circles in the USA? Is it not high time for them to take a sober view of realities in their own country? Have they in Washington forgotten the old wise saying that people living in a glass house should resist the temptation of throwing stones at others?

LETTER TO CARTER PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 14 July republishes on page 3 the letter to President Carter on human rights first published in its 23 June issue, a report which was published in the 18 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 4. This time, however, some of the errors in spelling, capitalization and punctuation have been corrected, but not all. The letter is being published again because of "readers' requests."

PRC SEEKS HEIGHTENED TENSION IN ASIA THROUGH TREATY TALKS

LD2518547 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

["Continued Pressuring"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, July 25, TASS--Peking is persistently trying to draw Japan into the orbit of its anti-Soviet strategy. This is confirmed by reports on the progress of the negotiations to conclude a "treaty on peace and friendship" between the two countries which were resumed in the Chinese capital last week.

Japan is represented at the negotiations by S. Sato, its ambassador to China, and the Chinese delegation by Han Nien-lung, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

From the very beginning of the negotiations, which are shrouded in secrecy, the Chinese side, as reported by KYODO TSUSHIN, is persistently trying to unconditionally include in the text of the treaty a provision on "joint struggle against hegemony." Peking has repeatedly emphasized that the article is directed against the Soviet Union and has recently begun saying that its provisions are also applicable against Vietnam.

The Japanese delegation, reports KYODO TSUSHIN, explained that the basic purpose of Japan's foreign policy was to maintain friendly ties with all countries. The delegation also submitted its own draft treaty which specifies that the article on "hegemony" is not directed against any definite third countries. Such an approach, the agency states, has caused displeasure in Peking, which took care to demonstrate that its position remained unchanged.

As is known, Peking's insistence to give the treaty with Japan an unveiled anti-Soviet character had brought about the rupture of similar negotiations three years ago.

The posture assumed by the Chinese side at the resumed negotiations, as the press points out, indicates that in trying to conclude a treaty with Japan, Peking is least of all concerned about "peace and friendship" with the neighboring states. Its true aim is to fan up tensions, to obstruct detente and to utilise any means or allies for its hegemonist and anti-Soviet strategy.

PRC BECOMES 'LACKEY' IN U.S.-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW2511507 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Measure With a Yardstick of Colonialism"]

[Text] The change in relations between Peking and Washington has recently attracted the growing attention of the mass media. Observers point out the following noteworthy fact: Not long ago the mass media of both countries attacked and propagandized each other, but now the confrontation has markedly eased. Obviously, Peking and Washington want to reduce their propaganda against each other. They want to ease off scoring each other's domestic and foreign policies and avoid touching on sensitive matters. For instance, everyone knows that the U.S. Government is now eager to talk about the so-called "human rights" issue. However, according to some U.S. observers, Washington's enthusiasm for preaching morality suddenly vanishes when applied to China. No matter how badly innocent people are persecuted in China, all U.S. propaganda machines are silent.

In Peking, the propaganda machine continues to clamor about the so-called "threat from the two superpowers," which refers to the Soviet Union and the United States. However, it has made a very important revision. To meet the demands of militarist cliques that are interested in the arms race and the demands of arms manufacturers and dealers, the Chinese leaders have gone so far as to contend that the Soviet Union is taking the offensive while U.S. imperialism is taking the defensive. What is worse is that Peking is almost attempting to use the myth of a Soviet threat to blackmail the United States, as if Peking were more anxious about the U.S. arms race than Washington itself. Peking has made numerous appeals to the United States urging it to readily produce more and more armaments.

After his visit to China last year, U.S. Secretary of State Vance admitted that the Peking leaders support the so-called U.S. military presence in Asia. Peking also supports the Pentagon's plan to build a large military base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and recommends that U.S. troops and bases remain in the Philippines and South Korea. In addition, the Chinese leaders agree with the so-called Japan-U.S. security treaty. The Peking leaders would also like to maintain and consolidate the aggressive proimperialist [word indistinct] on the Asian Continent.

These facts have drawn public attention to and exposed the hypocritical nature of Peking's so-called anti-imperialist declaration. What is the present Peking leadership's reason for fawning upon and working for Washington? Why is it currying favor with U.S. imperialism? Obviously, China's social chauvinist ambition conflicts with its economic ability. The Peking leaders have now used about 50 percent of the state budget for military purposes, damaging the Chinese people's fundamental interests and nonmilitary production sectors.

In order to engage in a more expanded armaments race, Peking is seeking an ally among the U.S. and other NATO nations. However, the Chinese leaders have made mistakes in their calculations. The real nature of imperialism remains unchanged. While its strategy may change, its hostility toward the Chinese revolution will never change.

Today, Washington's policy toward Peking is primarily to effectively use China as a trump card to cause as much harm to world socialism and all progressive forces as possible. According to the New York TIMES, every U.S. President thinks of using this trump card whenever Soviet-U.S. relations are strained. Washington is now working out a plan to drag China into the imperialist regional alliance. Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President on national security affairs, recently said: Promoting closer relations with many new countries is of great regional and international significance, and it is a goal of U.S. policy. China, classified by the U.S. as a new nation, has become a component of Washington's so-called "neo-Pacificism." According to this neo-Pacificism, China and Japan are regarded as pillars of U.S. policy in Asia.

Although Washington has made generous promises and praised the Peking leaders, it does not want China to ever become a powerful country. U.S. imperialism treats China with a neocolonialist attitude. Many foreign monopoly groups, including the U.S. monopoly, have not yet forgotten how they plundered China and its resources. Expecting to gain some advantages for China by colluding with U.S. imperialism is wishful thinking. It is a nearsighted view that can never endure.

U.S. imperialism has not changed its imperialistic features and its real nature remains unchanged. By serving as a "yes man" or "lackey" of the U.S. imperialist group, the Peking leaders have further made China a tool to serve imperialistic politics, and thus will gradually subject China to enslavement. This is precisely how the Peking leaders are betraying the interests and wishes of the Chinese people.

Technological Deliveries to PRC

LD190924Y Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Dangerous Deals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--Growing U.S. deliveries to China of electronic technology and equipment intended for military purposes alarm all the peace-loving forces, particularly the states of South and Southeast Asia bordering on the People's Republic of China. They note that China's militarization creates a threat to their security and territorial integrity, it is pointed out in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

China has already concluded a deal to purchase the Saber-172 system, the newspaper continues, which is manufactured by the Control Data Corporation. Agreements have been signed on the delivery of other electronic-computing machines. The Carter administration has begun to consider closely the question of easing export control vis-a-vis the PRC immediately after the visit paid to Peking by the President's National Security Assistant Z. Brzezinski and his talks with the Chinese leaders. It is noteworthy, the article stresses, that with U.S. help Peking is concluding deals to purchase electronic equipment in other countries, too.

The article says that Peking is exerting efforts to conclude contracts to purchase U.S. electronic-computing machines, is initiating direct contacts with American firms through their respresentatives in other countries. Thus, the Chinese emissaries recently conducted talks with representatives of the International Business Machines firm in Hong Kong to deliver to China two electronic-computing systems of the "3032" type with heightened performance specifications. The total volume of the deal is evaluated at twenty million dollars.

The above-said facts, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA sums up, show that the lifting by the Carter administration of restrictions on deliveries of modern electronic technology and equipment to China is not episodical, but a policy based on Washington's desire to encourage the expansionism of the Peking rulers, eager as they are to acquire, cost what it may, the latest types of armaments for carrying out their aggressive designs.

FRG'S NAVAL MODERNIZATION SEEN CONCENTRATING IN BALTIC

LD251117Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[From the Capt 2d Class V. Ageyev and V. Vinogradov international military-political review: "Bundesmarine Growing in Strength"]

[Excerpt] It is reported in the foreign press that an extensive naval modernization program is currently in progress in the FRG. As usual, the main attention is devoted to offensive combat facilities.

There are plans to replace the obsolete Fletcher class destroyers and Koeln class frigates with 122 class multirole missile-armed frigates. More than DM3 billion have been allocated for constructing the first six such frigates.

The new Troika minesweeping system is being developed and, in accordance with NATO plans, the FRG Navy is creating minesweeping devices which simulate the hydrodynamic field of boats and ships so as to combat hydrodynamic mines. There is already a project for a large submarine armed with cruise missiles for North Atlantic operations.

As a result of this program's implementation by the end of the seventies it will have 24 submarines, 20 destroyers and frigates armed with guided missiles, 30 missile-armed launches, 21 landing craft and about 50 minesweepers.

The intensity of tactical operations training for FRG naval formations within the framework of NATO allied naval forces is steadily increasing with the growth in the navy's size and combat strength. While taking refuge in defense-related phraseology and ascribing solely defensive functions to their navy, West German naval strategists are devoting great attention during combat training to offensive operations in the Baltic, including mastering practical issues involved in landing troops on coasts whose conditions resemble those of the coasts of the USSR, the GDR and Poland.

Vessels of the Bundesmarine are constantly plying the coastal waters of the Baltic socialist countries with the aim, according to the foreign press, of carrying out reconnaissance and studying navigational conditions in those regions. The crews of missile and torpedo boats are being trained in how to attack ships and convoys. The [naval] air force is accomplishing tasks involved in carrying out reconnaissance at sea, attacking ships at sea and supporting their own formations during landing operations, and also tasks of antisubmarine warfare. It is significant here that the Bonn admirals regard the eastern Baltic as one of the three main regions of the FRG Navy's operations zone.

As a result of the reorganization several years ago of the organs of command, the naval inspector (commander) acquired control, according to the West German journal LEINENLOSS, over everything that "sails, flies, engages in combat and insures supplies"--that is, the entire complement of vessels, naval aircraft and equipment and supply organs which were previously under diverse jurisdiction.

Thus, there are plans afoot to transform the Bundesmarine into a major force in the Baltic region.

REVISION OF LOME CONVENTION CAUSES DISPUTES AT TALKS

LD251336Y Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 25, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Albert Balebanov, reports:

A sharp flare-up of differences marked the official opening here of talks between Common Market delegation and representatives of its 54 partners under the Lome Convention. The purpose of the talks is a revision of the convention, which expires in March 1980.

The convention on economic, commercial and financial relations between the EEC and 54 developing countries of Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific regions was signed in the capital of Togo, Lome, in February 1975.

Many changes have taken place since the signing of this document. The developing countries call for a full revision of the existing unequal relations with the Common Market. They accuse it of "not honouring the spirit of the convention." The young states, which comparatively recently cast off the colonial yoke, believe that the convention has not attained its aims.

As G. Chambers, the minister of agriculture, lands, fisheries, industry and commerce of Trinidad and Tobago, said, the Common Market takes advantage of the convention as a cover for the pursuit of a policy of dictation against the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific region.

The developing countries insist on bigger allocations from the European development of the tough conditions for granting subsidies.

Speaking at the opening on behalf of the developing countries, P.J. Patterson, the minister of external affairs, foreign trade and tourism of Jamaica, also called for easing conditions for the export of their raw materials and commodities to the industrially developed countries.

The Common Market seeks to take advantage of the present talk to impose new unfavourable terms upon its partners, strengthening their role as raw material appendage. The Nine, specifically, seek to get the agreement of the developing countries to "[words indistinct] for foreign capital investments" and the right to the unchecked export of dividends.

More, the EEC seeks to usurp the right to political dictation in the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific region, exploiting an artificial pretext of "defence of human rights." The latter regard these plans as another attempt at interference into their internal affairs and are fully resolved to frustrate these plans.

CEMA, EEC DELEGATIONS BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS IN BRUSSELS

LD251520Y Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 25, TASS--A general delegation of experts from the CMEA Secretariat and CMEA member-countries experts, headed by Asean Velkov, CMEA deputy secretary, and a delegation of the European Communities headed by Roy Denman, general director of the chief foreign relations department of the Commission of European Communities began their negotiations here today.

The negotiations are held within the framework of the May agreement reached in Moscow during a meeting between CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev and Deputy President of the Commission of European Communities Wilhelm Haferkamp.

TASS REPORTS BERLINGUER'S REMARKS AT PCI MEETING

LD252008Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rome, July 25, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party is under way here. The plenary meeting is discussing the situation in the country and the party's objectives for the coming period. Delivering a report at the plenary meeting, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer has pointed out that the international situation is cause of anxiety. He pointed to the aggravation of the crisis of the capitalist countries, the continuing arms race, the widening gap between the industrial states and developing countries. Conflicts and seats of tension in different parts of the world are acute, and are widening. According to Enrico Berlinguer, the recent conferences in Bremen and Bonn have shown what difficulties leaders of the Common Market member-countries and other industrial capitalist states encounter in solution of such problems, as unemployment, energy, international trade, finances.

Touching upon the provocative anti-Soviet campaign around the so-called violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, unleashed by the reactionary circles, Enrico Berlinguer recalled the duty of the communists and all democrats "to lay bare and denounce the numerous reactionary dictatorships in all parts of the world, political persecution and political discrimination which also take place in those capitalist countries, including the United States, which have different types of representative democracy." It is necessary to turn down all the attempts, to use some events in socialist countries for crusade calls, which have the aim to bring us back to the cold war time, to turn back the process of detente, to block and to fail negotiations on the arms race limitation, which has already become undelayed, said general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

Analyzing the political situation in Italy, Enrico Berlinguer qualified as "a step forward" the formation in the country of a new parliamentary majority, which for the first time in the past 30 years includes the Communist Party. He recalled that the communists demanded formation of a coalition government with the participation of the Italian Communist Party, but they were a failure for a number of reasons, for instance, as a result of rough pressure of some Western countries, specifically the United States, which was exerted publicly in the form of the well-known statement of the White House. That was gross, inadmissible interference, Enrico Berlinguer stressed.

Enrico Berlinguer dwelt at length on the economic and social situation in Italy. He pointed out that witnessed in the government's activities were shortcomings and uncertainty as to fulfillment of the obligations undertaken. The main objectives in the economic and social spheres are guaranteed employment and development of economy in southern areas of the country.

Enrico Berlinguer touched in detail on the communists' objectives in the present-day political situation in Italy. The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party said that the next, 15th, congress of the Communist Party of Italy would be held in March next year.

PORTUGUESE MILITARY ADAPTS TO NATO REQUIREMENTS

LD260116Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 25 Jul 1978--TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy says: Large-scale maneuvers code named Mars 78 with the participation of all three armed forces--the Infantry, the Navy and the Air Force--are taking place in Portugal.

The maneuvers would not have drawn particular attention if there had not been an official statement to the effect that their aim is to adapt the Portuguese Army to the norms and requirements of NATO. A General Staff statement said that the Portuguese Army should be ready to fulfill orders by the supreme command of the North Atlantic bloc in the event of an international conflict. Air force units from the United States and the FRG have arrived at the exercises in order to "check out the interaction" of the armed forces of Portugal with the allied troops. Spanish military aircraft are also there. The aggressive Western circles are drawing Spain more and more actively into NATO.

The exercises include an operation aimed at transferring reinforcements from Madeira and the Azores. As is known, on one of these islands a large U.S. Air Force base is situated. Characteristically during the exercise only NATO military terminology is used and the small town of Santa Margarida will serve as an operations center. The so-called Portuguese brigade of NATO is situated there which is fully supplied with U.S. and West German equipment.

A simple comparison of facts shows that the national maneuvers have in fact not quite assumed a national character. The North Atlantic strategists devote great attention to Portugal in their plans and regard her as "a Western flank of NATO".

Attention is being devoted here to the circumstance that the present stepping-up of NATO activity in Portugal has coincided with the acute aggravation of the country's internal political situation. Having actually declared an ultimatum to their coalition partners--the socialists--the conservative Social-Democratic Centre is trying to form a more rightwing cabinet of ministers and thus move the axis of Portugal's political life to the right.

PORTUGUESE SOCIALISTS' COMMUNIQUE ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD251212Y Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, July 25, TASS--In Portugal, there still reigns a tense political situation caused by the resignation of ministers--members of the rightwing Social-Democratic Centre. The centrists insist that their partners in the coalition cabinet--the Socialists comply with a number of ultimatum demands, including one for a reshuffle of the present cabinet.

A communique of the leadership of the Socialist Party issued here today says that the party will not yield to the demands of the Social-Democratic Centre and that the government of Mario Soares will not resign as is wished by the centrists and other rightwing groups.

The communique stresses the danger of the growing pressure on the part of the rightwing forces which aim at undermining the country's stability, a fact repeatedly stressed by the Portuguese Communist Party.

USSR, FINLAND COOPERATION TREATIES AID BOTH COUNTRIES

LD251946Y Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes: The Soviet travel agency Intourist and Finnish firms signed in Helsinki last Friday an agreement on the development of tourist ties in 1979.

It provides for the further growth of tourist trade between the two countries. This agreement, as all the existing numerous economic and cultural agreements between the two countries, rest on a firm contractual basis. This is the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in 1948.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of this document as a "major landmark in the establishment of peaceful relations in Europe in the post-war period." Speaking at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on July 6, when delivering a report on the Draft Law on the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of International Treaties by the USSR, he mentioned the Soviet-Finnish treaty as an example of the Soviet Union's attitude to relations with neighbouring states, and its invariable desire for the favourable development of these relations and for sealing goodneighbour relations legally with treaties and agreements.

The law on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties by the USSR, which was adopted by the July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, says that "international treaties of the USSR shall be undeviatingly observed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the standards of international law." This major provision is being faithfully observed by the Soviet Union of which the Soviet-Finnish treaty offers convincing proof.

During celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of this treaty, Finnish statesmen and politicians stressed its great importance for the destinies of the Finnish people and said that Finnish-Soviet goodneighbour friendly relations--resting on the treaty of 1948--can serve as a model of relations between states with different social systems.

And this is no wonder. The treaty between the two neighbouring states is a practical embodiment of the just principles of international relations, which were proclaimed by Lenin, and which the Soviet Union has been consistently following since the first day of its existence.

The Soviet Union and Finland were among the first in the in post-war Europe to have begun restructuring their relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutually beneficial cooperation. These principles found expression in the treaty of 1948, which was born of mutual interests, of the will of the two peoples and historical experience.

"With such a treaty the peoples of our two countries need not worry about the future of Soviet-Finnish relations," said Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. "This future is clear, it is reliably assured."

GILASHVILI ATTENDS BELGIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD251203Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 21 July Jean Frans Herpin, Belgian ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a reception to mark a national holiday.

The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

'ARAFAT CITES ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OF PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

LD242200Y Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was here on a brief visit on his way to Havana to attend the youth and student festival there. He attended the ceremony opening the new building of the PLO Mission in the USSR.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent and a correspondent of the Palestinian news agency WAFA, Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and personally Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for their extensive support of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

Turning to the Middle East problem, Yasir 'Arafat said that the United States and the imperialist and Zionist forces standing behind it are trying by all means at their disposal to support their agents in the Arab world. Openly trading in the territory by the Western Bank of the Jordan River, Egyptian President as-Sadat recently made new concessions to Israel. He suggested specifically that the Western Bank of the river should be placed under Jordan's control and the Gaza Strip be turned over to Egypt.

This is a direct blow to the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, an open violation of the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences in Algiers and Rabat. Such actions also do harm to the all-Arab cause because they represent a new link in the chain of capitularoty offers made by As-Sadat to American imperialism and Zionism.

But, Yasir 'Arafat said, our people who are now fighting on many fronts, inside and outside the occupied territories, are determined to win. This determination is evidenced by the struggle with arms in hand waged by the Palestine resistance movement in southern Lebanon against the Israeli Army. Difficulties notwithstanding, the Arab people of Palestine intend to stand up to the wicked imperialist and Zionist plans. They will win, whatever the sacrifices, with the support of its friends all over the world, including the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

Speaking of the situation in Lebanon, Yasir 'Arafat said that the civil war in that country was provoked by Egypt's separatist policy and was a result of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on troop disengagement in the Sinai. At present, he said, the Palestinian revolution and its ally Syria are facing a collusion which is in effect an attempt to undermine the positions of the Palestine resistance movement and [TASS Russian at 1456 GMT uses "by" instead of "and"] those of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, especially its Syrian contingents.

The conservative forces, represented by the Al-Qata'ib Party and the National Liberal Party which act on instructions from the U.S. CIA and Israel, have been chosen as tools for implementing the new American-Israeli plans for fanning up the civil war in Lebanon.

The Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion, is now at the forward edge of the struggle of the national liberation movement. This account for the current machinations against it in Lebanon, in the occupied territories as well as in the West and within the Arab world. All the revolutionary and progressive forces of the Arab world, Yasir 'Arafat stressed, should display vigilance with regard to imperialist machinations.

'ARAFAT OPENS NEW PLO OFFICE IN MOSCOW, PRAISES SOVIET AID

JN251719Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 25 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Under the auspices of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, an official ceremony was held today to open the new building of the PLO office in Moscow.

Brother Abu 'Ammar raised the Palestinian flag over the new building. Among those present were representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and social organizations; the PLO representative in the Soviet Union; and the political and information delegation accompanying Abu 'Ammar to the World Youth and Students Festival in Cuba.

Brother Abu 'Ammar greeted the audience, praised Soviet-Palestinian friendship and thanked Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and Soviet people for their contributions to the Palestinian people on both local and international levels. Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Moscow last night en route to Cuba. Brother Abu 'Ammar was accorded an official reception at Moscow airport.

BEGIN RULES OUT WITHDRAWAL FROM WEST BANK, GAZA

LD240936Y Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Course of Expansion"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, July 24, TASS--The Israeli prime minister, Menahem Begin, has made a fresh confirmation of Tel Aviv's plans of expansion. In an interview to the American television company CBS he said that Israel did not intend under any circumstances to withdraw its troops from the Western Bank of the River Jordan and from the Gaza sector. According to Begin, the only foundation for the Arab-Israeli negotiations can be the so-called "peace plan" of Israel, which envisages purely symbolic "autonomy" for the Arab residents of the Western Bank, with preservation of the Israeli troops there, and "leaves open the question of sovereignty of that area".

ISRAELI-PHALANGIST ALLIANCE ATTEMPTS PARTITION OF LEBANON

LD241738Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 24, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital has again sharply aggravated. For the third consecutive day the eastern district of the city, Hadas, has been the venue of bitter armed clashes between units of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon and conservative units. Violence flared out again because of provocative actions of the right-wing Christian militia, which in the recent time has repeatedly attacked the inter-Arab force. There are casualties as a result of exchanges of artillery and mortar fire, many dwelling houses were wrecked, fires broke out in a number of eastern quarters of the capital. Life in that part of Beirut is actually at a standstill.

The aggravation of the situation in the Lebanese capital is a cause of grave concern of the progressive public of the country. It is noted that the responsibility for the bloodshed fully rests with the Lebanese conservatives who, acting on Tel Aviv's instruction, are seeking to unleash a new civil war and carry out their designs in bringing about the final partition of Lebanon.

Speaking at a mass meeting in the town of Shhim, Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon Walid Junblatt has said that the national-patriotic forces of the country are fully resolved to frustrate the conspiracy of the rightwing forces, which has the aim to eliminate the Palestine resistance movement and to partition Lebanon. He noted the growing solidarity of the Lebanese and Arab Palestinian peoples in the joint struggle against Zionism and internal reaction.

EGYPT'S OPEN-DOOR ECONOMIC POLICY PROMPTS ACUTE TRADE CRISIS

LD251454Y Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 25, TASS--The so-called policy of open doors with regard to Western and Egyptian private capital, carried through by the Egyptian leadership, is ever more unfavourably affecting the economic conditions of the country and is bringing ever more calamity to the broad mass of the working people.

Striking confirmation of this has been the unprecedented increase in the deficit of Egypt's trade balance. In the last five years, the newspaper AL-AHRAM writes, it increased more than five-fold. The main cause of this dangerous process, the newspaper says, is the sharp rise in imports whose value now exceeds two and a half-fold the value of exports.

It is said here that it is significant that the present deficit in Egypt's foreign trade balance is not due to requirements of the expansion of the Egyptian economy but the unrestrained desire of private employers to grow rich from the purchase and sale of foreign commodities. In doing so, preference is given to luxury articles and expensive consumer goods not accessible to the bulk of the population. This is also largely facilitated by the present customs system in Egypt.

Thus, according to the ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine, import duties on motor cars, for instance, are only ten percent of the value, while they often attain 50 percent for equipment and raw materials for industry. As a result, many goods made by local industry from these raw materials practically cannot compete with foreign commodities flooding the Egyptian market.

The country pays a big price for the broad capital penetration into the national economy and the rampage of local private capitalist enterprise, resting on a desire to get rich quickly by any means, including the dirtiest possible machinations. In recent years, according to the press, prices of many consumer goods skyrocketed by 300 percent and continue growing without any restraint, inflation is growing at a fast rate, and Egypt's foreign debts already approached the astronomical figures of 12,000 million dollars.

A heaven for a handful of rich consumers and ever more privation for the poor--such are the real results of the "open doors" policy, irrepressibly drawing the country into an acute socio-economic crisis.

PRESENT EGYPTIAN REGIME SEEKS TO ELIMINATE REVOLUTION'S GAINS

LD231048Y Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

["For Restoring the Ideals of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, July 22 TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports:

At dawn on July 23, 1952 the corrupt regime of King Farouk was overthrown under the leadership of the "free officers" organization in Egypt. It signalled the start of the national liberation revolution of the Egyptian people. The republican Egypt set itself free from British occupation troops, dealt a tangible blow to foreign capital by nationalizing the Suez Canal Company and depriving foreigners of the right to possess land, industrial enterprises and banks.

The leadership of the republic headed by the outstanding son of the Egyptian people Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir launched a resolute offensive also against the positions of home reaction. President an-Nasir was the first in the Arab world to proclaim officially the repudiation of the capitalist way of development. Due to the government reforms, the share of the state sector in industrial output grew to reach 80 percent, and Egypt took the lead among the developing states in the rate of its industrialization.

Soviet-Egyptian friendship was born and strengthened in the course of the struggle of the Egyptian people for the construction of a new life. The USSR gave inestimable aid to the young republic in the strengthening of its defence capacity, in efforts for ensuring a rise in the key sectors of economy. It was with the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance that tens of projects were built and are successfully in operation now, among them such giants as the Aswan hydropower complex, the Helwan metallurgical works, the aluminum works in Nag-Hammadi and others.

Egypt's successes in strengthening its political and economic independence, its firm line towards deepening progressive socio-economic transformations, its anti-imperialist policy and friendship with the socialist countries, aroused hatred and anger in the camp of imperialism and reaction. The main objective of the tripartite British-French-Israeli aggression of 1956 and the bandit attack launched by Israel against the Arab countries in 1967 was the to [as received] attempt to liquidate the progressive regime in Egypt.

Attempts to eliminate the gains of the July revolution of 1952 are continuing to this day. In recent years, certain circles have succeeded in diverting Egypt from the progressive road of development. Capitalism is being openly revived in the country under the slogans of "economic liberalization". In doing so, the reactionary forces are trying to belittle the significance of the revolutionary accomplishments and distort their real meaning. Persistent attempts are made to revise Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's ideological heritage. These internal changes are accompanied with a revision of foreign policy guidelines towards the positions of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. The official Cairo is ever more often acting on many international issues in league with imperialist forces.

But the ideals and principles of the revolution of July 23 cannot be obliterated from the minds of millions of Egyptians.

This is manifested, in particular, in the growth and in the strengthening of influence of left-wing opposition, which is acting in political life under the slogan that it is necessary to return to the principles worked out by the late President an-Nasir in building the economic and political structures of new Egypt free from the influences of colonialism and coming out from the positions of anti-imperialism and non-alignment.

SOVIET PAPER NOTES 'SPIRIT OF MCCARTHYISM' IN EGYPT

LD141012Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The spirit of McCarthyism has resurfaced and is flourishing in the Arab Republic of Egypt, writes the paper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA.

It is true that, in contrast to their U.S. predecessors, the Egyptians have refrained from cunning philosophizing or the establishment of a special organ to combat dissidents, but they have entrusted this unsavory matter to the Egyptian public prosecutor. Immediately after the recent pseudo-referendum, which the authorities have used to justify their plans for dealing with the legal opposition, the persecution of progressive forces was sharply stepped up in Egypt.

The public prosecutor's office the paper says, is vigorously investigating Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, a major Egyptian journalist, former minister for national orientation and presidential adviser on the press, and former editor of the official government organ AL-AHRAM.

Ahmad Faud Najm, a popular Arab poet and entertainer, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA points out, is threatened with imprisonment. The sword of the Egyptian Themis also hangs over the writer Ahmad Hamrush, former director of the national theatre in Cairo and political observer of the progressive weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF.

The Egyptian public prosecutor's office is also handling "cases" concerning Salah Isa, a progressive publicist, and other members of the creative intelligentsia. However, the article says, there is little doubt that judicial persecution will be able to contain the irreversible development of national-liberation ideas in Egypt and the Near East.

EGYPTIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN CONDEMNS IMPERIALIST MOVES

LD251436Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 25, TASS--Elimination of [words indistinct] influence in Egypt and the entire Arab east, [word indistinct] of the country's political and economic independence and revolutionary transformations in the interest of the working people are the main tasks set by the July revolution of 1952 in Egypt, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, the chairman of the National Progressive (left) Party, said in AL-AHRAR interview.

The ideals of the July revolution, accomplished under the leadership of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the loyal son of the Egyptian people, however, are now seriously threatened. It is therefore the duty of all progressive forces of the country to give a sharp rebuff to the machinations of imperialism and reaction, to fight for the establishment of genuine democracy in the country. In foreign affairs, the chairman of the National Progressive Party went on to say, Egypt must revert to the course of non-alignment and strive for strengthening Arab solidarity, notwithstanding political, economic and social differences between separate Arab states. Our main purpose, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said, must be to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, including Jerusalem, to wage a tireless struggle for the restoration of the usurped rights of the Arab Palestine, for setting up an independent Palestinian state and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

PDRY'S ISMA'IL DISCUSSES VARIOUS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

Opportunist Deviation; Foreign Policy

LD231814Y Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 23, TASS--The political line being translated into life in Democratic Yemen by our United Political Organization, the National Front, is correct and justified, stated the general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization, the National Front, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, in an interview for Czechoslovak television.

Nevertheless, despite this, some problems and difficulties arose in our practical activities. Signs of an opportunistic deviation began to appear in the party. Recent events demonstrated how great is the danger of such activities directed at discrediting the party in the eyes of the people. It is precisely for this that we had to eliminate most resolutely the opportunistic wing led by the former chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY, S. Rubayyi' 'Ali, who came out against collective decision-making and began an open struggle against the party, against our entire popular democratic system. Only thanks to our vigilance the opportunistic wing was routed. We regard the recent events as an important success, a landmark after which we can confidently carry on our national democratic revolution.

Turning then to foreign policy, the general secretary of the UPONF CC said: "We are not surprised that hostile propaganda maintains that we landed in the "zone of Moscow," alleging that Democratic Yemen is subordinated to the Soviet Union and all that. This false propaganda serves the designs of imperialist and reactionary forces in the struggle against the Yemeni revolution.

We do not conceal that in the sphere of foreign policy our country is a strong link of the Arab revolutionary and the entire international revolutionary movement. We are proud to be steadily developing ties with friendly socialist countries, the Soviet Union first of all. It is these countries that have given and are giving us great help in diverse fields, that are facilitating the strengthening of our national independence and acceleration of social progress.

As to the hysterical campaign unleashed by the imperialist and Arabic reactionary forces against our country and people, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il went on, they are trying through that propaganda to cover up or justify the concentration of foreign troops along the borders of the PDRY, for stepping up tension in that area, for blackmailing and pressuring us.

However, we are not alone, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il emphasised. On our side are the national-liberation movements, the progressive Arab states, all the international forces of freedom, progress and peace. They support our just struggle, and that is why we shall win.

Involvement in YAR Assassination

LD241750Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, July 24, TASS--In an interview to the Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organisation-the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has laid bare the splitter activities of former chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali.

Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali's departure from the collective leadership line began a few years ago, he said. The proportions of his opportunist activities were not disclosed at that time, it is true, and the trust he enjoyed in the National Front and the support from some groups did not make it possible to disclose his criminal designs.

Salim Rubayyi's 'Ali's opportunism increasingly more openly manifested itself in his attitude to the countries of the socialist community, said the general secretary of the National Front's Central Committee. Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali's supporters, on his instruction, were trying to sow the spirit of doubt concerning effectiveness of economic and other types of cooperation between socialist countries and our state. Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali was directly involved in the provocative assassination of the North Yemeni President Al-Ghashmi.

In conclusion, A.F. Isma'il noted the great significance of support being given to Democratic Yemen by the progressive and patriotic forces in Arab countries and the whole world. The condemnation by these forces of conspiracies of imperialism and reaction against our Yemeni people and its program of revolutionary transformations in the country, he said, have made our enemies realise that the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic is not alone in its just struggle.

Preparations for Party Congress

LD242230Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Statement by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization-National Front of the PDRY to Moscow Radio correspondent Kim Gerasimov, date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] We consider present conditions in our country as quite normal, particularly after we succeeded in putting an end to the leftist opportunist current led by the deviationist Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, who wanted to violate organizational legitimacy, centralized democracy and collective leadership, install himself above the organization and the regime, and implement practices that totally contradict our revolutionary policy, which was defined by the program of the democratic nationalist revolution and our country's constitution.

Hence we can say that the revolution was able to surmount leftist opportunist danger, having succeeded in overcoming the rightist opportunist danger on 22 June 1969. By overcoming the leftist opportunist danger which was more dangerous than the rightist opportunist danger, we can say that the scope of development of the experiment of the revolution in our country has become vast and radiant. In this phase, or in this coming transitional period, we are continuing our struggle for the achievement of the four-point task defined by our United Political Organization and by our organizational leadership--the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. In the forefront of these tasks is the building of the new-style vanguard party in our country. The normal party activities for the preparations for the congress will continue on a wide scale in various institutions of the organization, in various provinces of the PDRY, where the internal system and the program of the democratic nationalist revolution as well as the political report will be submitted to the members and candidate members for their consideration. These three basic documents, in addition to the report about the Second 5-Year Plan, will be the basis for the preparation for the first congress of the new-style vanguard party in the PDRY next October, as planned.

We would like to emphasize that our work and activity is progressing normally. Indeed our circumstances are now better, in comparison with the past, for achieving the four-point task for this year, above all the building of the new-style vanguard party. This is one aspect. As to the other aspect, I would like to point out that we are in fact striving at home for the sake of the four-point task, for the establishment of the vanguard party; we are also following a firm foreign political line in our capacity as a part of the Arab and international revolution. We are consolidating and developing this policy continuously with all our friends throughout the world, particularly with the socialist countries, led by the friendly Soviet Union.

Our relations with the Soviet Union, with the CPSU, with the Soviet Government and with the Soviet people, are strong and firm. They are not new but long-standing relations, since the will of our people triumphed against British colonialism and since the proclamation of the PDRY. We highly evaluate the firm friendship which links us with the friendly Soviet Union--its party, government and people.

The Soviet Union and the leadership of the Soviet Union constantly stood at the side of the just struggle of our people in consolidating our national independence and social progress. As a loyal friend--not just as a friend of all the Arab peoples, but also friend of our Yemeni people--the Soviet Union adopted a noble stand in the recent events and recent developments in our country. This stand was a stand of solidarity expressing the international principled stand of the Soviet Union. Through you I convey my warmest greetings to all the comrades in the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the friendly Soviet people. Above all I convey my warmest greetings to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and put on record our profound thanks for his interest and sympathy and stand by the cause of our country which, regardless of plots, will triumph, and our people will continue to achieve all the aims of the democratic nationalist revolution, all the strategic aims of the Yemeni revolution.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS MESSAGE

LD242204Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the United Political Organization -National Front Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], has sent a telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad has expressed his sincere gratitude for the greetings he received in connection with his appointment to the post of chairman of the Presidential Council. He has conveyed to the friendly Soviet people his wishes for their further progress and successes. On behalf of the government and people of the country and from himself personally, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has expressed deep gratitude for the international solidarity and support being given by the Soviet Union to the PDRY, and other Arab peoples.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES YAR PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

LD241800Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in which he conveys sincere congratulations on the latter's election as president of the Yemen Arab Republic and wishes him success in his activity in that lofty office. I express the hope, the telegram says, that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic will develop successfully in the future for the good of both countries and peoples and in the interests of universal peace and security.

In a reply telegram, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed sincere gratitude and satisfaction at the greetings and the expression of friendly feelings. I am sure, the telegram says, that relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and the USSR will be further developed in the interests of both countries.

YAR Vice President Named

LD211340Y Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 21, TASS--Reports from the city of San'a', the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, announce the appointment, as the country's vice-president, of 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council and the constituent People's Assembly of the YAR. The decision was taken by 'Ali Abdallah Salih, the new president of the YAR.

IZVESTIYA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF IRAQ'S 1958 REVOLUTION

LD241257Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Tsalpin article: "Horizons of Iraq"]

[Excerpt] The July 1958 revolution in Iraq not only smashed the monarchy, it also swept aside all obstacles to the establishment of fruitful and equal relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union. The first Soviet ambassador arrived in Baghdad in August 1958, and the first bilateral agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed 16 March 1959. Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical relations have now been successfully developing for almost 20 years. They are of a multifaceted nature and embrace diverse sectors of the country's economy.

The fundamental improvement in the masses' material situation is directly linked with the broadening of the national industrial base and with the country's industrialization. The Soviet Union assists Iraq in strengthening the oil and oil-refining industry, electricity generation, transport and communications, agriculture and irrigation, and so forth. Completely new sectors of industry, the most important of which are totally controlled by the state, have appeared in the country with Soviet technical assistance.

More than 100 projects are now under construction in Iraq with Soviet assistance, and 47 of them have already been commissioned. A considerable increase in the industrialization rate has been achieved in the country of ancient Mesopotamia with the assistance of the Soviet Union, and industrial sectors such as the electrical engineering, pharmaceutical and agricultural machine-building sectors have been created.

Thousands of former fellahin are working successfully with Soviet specialists at many enterprises being constructed with the Soviet Union's economic cooperation. These construction sites have become schools of labor and experience for the masses, which are seeking to free themselves from backwardness and poverty and to build a new life free from exploitation. The Soviet Union has provided assistance in creating educational centers in Iraq to train specialists in various professions. A large group of Iraqi students is studying in Soviet higher and secondary educational institutions, and a considerable number of graduates is already working at home, implementing plans for independent national economic development.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq was signed in Baghdad 9 April 1972. A bright new page was inscribed in the chronicle of friendly Soviet-Iraqi relations. The treaty is helping to create a sound international and legal basis for the comprehensive broadening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It is making a significant and weighty contribution to the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for the maintenance and deepening of the Iraqi people's progressive socioeconomic transformations.

The will of our peoples and their mutual desire to wage the struggle against imperialism and reaction, to uphold peace and international security and to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries open wide horizons for the further development of Soviet-Iraqi relations.

The important political achievements and changes in the life of modern Iraq-agrarian reform, the nationalization of foreign companies, the peaceful solution of the Kurd problem, the achievements on the path of national unity--all this is the reliable guarantee of further successes in building the new life of the ancient country.

TASS CITES CALL FOR TURKEY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM EEC

LD251412Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, July 25, TASS--"Turkey's cooperation with the Common Market benefited neither the country nor the Turkish people. That is why we ought to withdraw from the organization without loosing any time", says a statement by T. Ozturk, the chairman of the Union of Chambers of Engineers and Architects of Turkey, published in the newspaper DUNHYA. The recent talks here with an EEC delegation did not solve a single of the problems existing between Turkey and the "countries of the Nine". Since Turkey has joined the Common Market as an associated member, he said, the deficit of Turkey's trade balance with the EEC increased more than 80-fold.

It will be recalled that the Common Market countries in recent years introduced numerous restrictions on Turkey's export of farm produce, the country's staple export. This struck a telling blow on the Turkish economy which is in considerable difficulties. Ozturk called for an end to all imports from Common Market countries, whose policy inflicted a big damage to the national economy.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

LD252230Y Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, July 25, TASS--"The visit to the Soviet Union of Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit has become a real contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between the countries, parties to the all-European conference. The negotiations with the Turkish prime minister and the signing of a political document on principles of good-neighbourly and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey are a major stage in the development of our relations along the path projected by Lenin and Ataturk in their time." These words, contained in a speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, made on June 25, 1978 in Minsk, are used as a preface to the commentary by Sehab Gensoy, commentator of the Turkish newspaper TASVIR. Leonid Brezhnev's words, he [word indistinct] are the testimony that the Turkish-Soviet friendly links have started developing anew, have again entered the stage of traditional goodneighbourliness and good relations. Leonid Brezhnev's speech is also a very correct answer to those who should like to picture Bulent Ecevit's recent visit to the USSR in dark colours. Both countries, Sehab Gensoy writes, "feel great satisfaction at the fact that Soviet-Turkish relations have come out of a stage of some stagnation and are becoming again warm and fruitful, as before."

Thanks to visits of Soviet and Turkish politicians to Moscow and Ankara, writes Sehab Gensoy, a period of major differences in the relations between the two neighbouring countries has been left behind, and the remarkable time of Lenin and Ataturk, the time of genuine friendship and goodneighbourliness is reviving. "The significance of consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two countries exceeds the narrow framework of Turkish-Soviet relations, the author writes. A considerable contribution is thereby being made to consolidation of peace and mutual trust in our region as a whole." Then Sehab Gensoy stresses that consolidation of Soviet-Turkish link is detrimental to nobody, on the contrary--it is beneficial. Many Western countries, including France, FRG, Britain, Scandinavian countries cooperate with the Soviet Union successfully and fruitfully, and this promotes consolidation in the world of the climate of trust, mutually-beneficial cooperation. There are numerous common interests between Turkey and the Soviet Union, its northern neighbour, the author concludes, and these interests should serve only the mutual benefit of the Turkish and Soviet peoples, but not the creation between them of an atmosphere of hostility and estrangement.

MOSCOW RADIO DENIES CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN ERITREA

LD251028Y Moscow In Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] We have received a question from listener Mikhail Yusuf about the situation in Ethiopia: Are there Cuban forces in the Ethiopian forces in the Eritrea region?

No, Mr Mihail Yusuf. Cuban military were not and are not to be found in Eritrea. This has frequently been officially announced by the Ethiopian authorities and was confirmed recently by one of the secessionist leaders, Ahmad Nasir. In response to a request of the Ethiopian Government, Cuban military experts are serving with army units of Ethiopia, which is confronting the assault of foreign hostile forces. [Word indistinct] the claims that the Cubans are to be found in the Ethiopian Eritrea region and that this is part of this unprecedented slanderous campaign by the West about the so-called Cuban threat to Africa.

The reason for fanning this campaign is the strengthening of Cuba's international prestige in recent years. Cuba's anti-imperialist policy, which is profoundly appreciated by the nonalined countries, indicates Cuba's growing role in the nonalined movement. The coming nonalined summit conference will convene in Havana, capital of Cuba. This fact and also the effective assistance given by Cuba, along with the other friendly countries, to the people of Angola and Ethiopia to confront the encroachments of the imperialist countries and the reactionary African forces tied to them--all this arouses anger in the NATO circles.

Mikhil Yusuf also asks: What is the cause of the dispute in Eritrea and what is the posture of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis this question?

It is common knowledge that the revolutionary authority established in Ethiopia in 1975 inherited from the former regime many difficult problems, including the outstanding dispute in Eritrea. This dispute stemmed from the policy of the overthrown imperial regime with regard to the national cause. It is known that the old regime tried to destroy the national cause. The old regime also tried to destroy the national roots of the inhabitants of Eritrea through constant harsh repression which ultimately prompted the Eritrean movement. The reforms in Ethiopia have provided the necessary preliminaries for a fair settlement to this dispute. The Ethiopian military government submitted a plan for such a settlement in May 1975. This plan is based on guaranteeing extensive autonomy for the Eritreans and granting all necessary opportunities for the development of their national culture within the framework of united Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union does not interfere at all in the internal affairs of other countries such as the Eritrean question.

BANGLADESH ENVOY CONVEYS RAHMAN MESSAGE FOR BREZHNEV

LD260827Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received A.K.M. Badruddozza Chowdhury, minister and special envoy from the president of Bangladesh.

The special envoy conveyed a message from Bangladesh President Z. Rahman for L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TARAKI REVIEWS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD252020Y Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 25, TASS--One of the results of activity by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in two and a half months since the revolution is the recognition of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by all socialist countries. The first among them was the Soviet Union, the country of the great Lenin. The DRA has also been recognized by many capitalist states and by almost all non-aligned countries, Prime Minister Nur Mohammad Taraki said in his broadcast and televised statement. He stressed the intention of his republic to further strengthen ties with the socialist countries and non-aligned states.

Speaking of the political situation in the country, Nur Muhammad Taraki described it as stable. He said that the commanding officers of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan have been renewed. Servicemen from among the people have been appointed commanders. Our army can give a rebuff to any machinations by reaction and uphold the gains of the republic, the prime minister stressed.

PDPA Central Committee Meeting

LD250210Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 24, TASS--A regular meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here. The meeting was chaired by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The meeting discussed the training of party cadres, the publication of scientific and technical literature and fiction in Afghanistan and also the more effective utilization of assistance granted Afghanistan by friendly states for the country.

Planning Minister's Comments

LD231815Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 23, TASS--We intend to follow the path of noncapitalist development under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party--the consistent defender of the interests of our country's working people, declared the Minister of Planning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Soltan Ali Keshtmand in an interview for the Polish weekly PERSPEKTYWY. In accordance with the development-program drawn up by the new revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, the country will put an end to economic backwardness, its semi-feudal tribal society will be replaced by a society of a new type, free from the exploitation of man by man, from social injustice.

Our program envisages measures, the minister said, aimed against the development of big private capital. We [have] the task of industrializing the country, creating a national industry, producing means of production. To implement our plans we shall gradually increase internal accumulations. At the same time we are ready to accept aid from other countries but on the condition that such aid will not place us in a dependent position.

PAKISTAN TO HOLD PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER

LD241000Y Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, July 24, TASS--The federal cabinet of Pakistan passed a decision on elections to local government bodies in December this year. The latest elections were held ten years ago. Minister of Labour, Local Goverrment and Rural Development Chaudhury Zahur Elahi said that the elections will pave the ground for the holding of parliamentary elections.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI ECONOMIC DELEGATION--A top-level economic delegation of Pakistan has arrived in Moscow for talks on prospects of bilateral cooperation. The Soviet program of aid to Pakistan covers the building of more than 20 industrial projects, including the biggest one, a metallurgical plan near Karachi with a design capacity of over 1 million tons of steel a year. The plant will enable Pakistan to reduce imports of metal and thus save 2.2 million rupees a year. The Soviet Union also helps Pakistan build a power station, prospect for oil and gas and train national personnel. [Text] [Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

PAKISTANIS MEET WITH SOVIETS--The chairman of the Soviet National Committee for External Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov, has received an economic delegation from Pakistan. The delegation is led by Ghulam Ishaq Haq, minister of finance, planning and inter-provincial cooperation. Bilateral economic cooperation and prospects for advancing it were discussed. Sajad Haidar, Pakistani ambassador to Moscow, took part in the discussion. [Text] [Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

INDOCHINA

SRV STATEMENT NOTES PRC RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTRACTED TALKS

LD2511134Y Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 25, TASS--The scheduled meeting of representatives of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the PRC Embassy held here on the question of persons of Chinese nationality, who expressed the wish to leave Vietnam, has not brought about any results, says the announcement by the Foreign Ministry of the SRV.

In the course of the meeting, Vietnamese representatives cited concrete facts indicating that it is precisely the Chinese authorities, which instigate persons of Chinese nationality to a massive emigration from the SRV to the PRC. Such actions run counter to the agreement between the two countries as regards the procedure of emigration of persons of Chinese nationality, violate the sovereignty of the SRV and are detrimental to its security. The Chinese side, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the SRV says, must immediately put an end to these actions.

No progress is possible at the talks as long as the Chinese side refuses to end its slanderous statements and imposing its stand on this issue. All responsibility for this rests with the Chinese side, says the announcement by the Foreign Ministry of the SRV.

MOSCOW RADIO RAPS PRC ACTIONS AGAINST VIETNAM

OW2315047 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have committed another hostile act against Vietnam. Following the suspension of all economic and technical aid to Vietnam, the recall of Chinese specialists and the closing of Vietnamese consulates in a number of Chinese cities, Peking has unilaterally abrogated the agreement on training Vietnamese specialists. By these acts, the public has clearly seen that Peking has played well-calculated tricks aimed at worsening bilateral relations and that Vietnam has done nothing to prompt China to launch an anti-Vietnam campaign.

It is common knowledge that Vietnam has not made even the smallest mistake that China could use as an excuse for carrying out its hostile acts. The entire world is clearly aware that the Vietnamese side has advanced proposals aimed at rapidly resolving all the problems affecting the two countries through negotiations. However, in response to these proposals, the Chinese leadership has broken long-standing relations between the two fraternal peoples and has unilaterally abrogated signed treaties and agreements. However, as everyone knows, despite China's tremendous and unjust pressure, Vietnam has always remained on the correct path of developing national independence and sovereignty. Vietnam will certainly be able to resolve the question of training its specialists. Now, as before, fraternal socialist countries which are loyal and trustworthy friends are assisting Vietnam in this matter. Since 1955, the USSR has trained more than 15,000 college-level male and female Vietnamese youths, and some 9,000 Vietnamese engineers and workers have received practical training at Soviet enterprises and worksites. About 10,000 Vietnamese youths have graduated from workers training schools and middle-level technical schools in Soviet cities. Numerous skilled workers have been trained by Soviet specialists at Vietnamese enterprises and worksites. A large contingent of Vietnamese youths is continuing their studies in the USSR and other socialist countries. They study in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest, Sofia, Budapest, Ulaanbaatar and Pyongyang and are loved and well cared for. Every necessary condition has been created so that they can study well, be successful in practical training, and relax contentedly.

With the assistance of its friends, heroic Vietnam, which won a historic victory in the extremely arduous struggle against the aggressors, is advancing steadily. Peking's hegemonic ambitions aimed at subjugating the freedom-loving Vietnamese people will certainly be frustrated.

SRV BROADCASTING OFFICIAL THANKS SOVIET RADIO FOR COOPERATION

OW241721Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Statement by Tran Lam, chairman of SRV Radio and Television Commission--recorded; date not given]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades: In conjunction with the SRV Government and party delegation's return from Iraq's national day celebrations and its stopover in the Soviet Union, I had the pleasure of meeting the comrade leaders of the Soviet Television and Radio Commission for an exchange of views on achieving closer cooperation between the radio and television services of the two countries.

The cooperative ties between the radio and television services of the two countries dates back to 1951 when Vietnam sent its specialists to help the Soviet Radio service prepare radio programs in Vietnamese. Over the past 27 years, these ties have become closer and closer.

We highly value Moscow Radio which, during the years of anti-French resistance, enthusiastically encouraged and supported the Vietnamese people. During the anti-U.S. resistance, the radio and television services of the two countries cooperated more closely and the Soviet Union assisted Vietnam in building the first material and technical bases for radio broadcasting. Since then, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have stepped up the exchange of correspondents and specialists to conduct propaganda against imperialism and racial discrimination, support the national liberation movement in various countries and strengthen the solidarity and friendship among the world's peoples and the socialist countries.

We highly value Soviet assistance to Vietnam's radio and television service by supplying very valuable films and documents introducing the achievements of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The Vietnamese people have heartily enjoyed and highly appreciated Soviet films on science, technology, children, art, physical education, sports and so forth. The documentaries on Vietnam sent by our radio and television commission to the Soviet Union have greatly contributed to making the Soviet and world peoples better understand the situation in Vietnam.

After 30 years of war and after a short period of peaceful construction, Vietnam has been forced again to conduct a complicated and fierce new struggle. The Chinese leaders have encouraged the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to launch armed aggression against Vietnam's border areas with the purpose of causing difficulties for Vietnam, undermining socialist construction in Vietnam and impairing Vietnam's international prestige. Moreover, with the same purpose in mind, they have concocted stories of ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents in Vietnam. Under such a difficult circumstances, we highly appreciate the assistance given on the propaganda front by the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and the world's progressive press by exposing the truth and supporting Vietnam's just stand.

In my opinion, conditions are favorable now to further strengthen and develop the cooperative relations between the radio and television commissions of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

At present, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the progressive forces in the world must cooperate closely in opposing the dark designs of the imperialists, racists and reactionaries in the world as well as China's big-nation chauvinism. These forces are now impeding and underming the socialist construction and national liberation movement in many countries.

Although our delegation's stopover in the Soviet Union is very short, we are very glad to observe that, through out contacts with the comrade leaders in the Soviet Television and Radio Commission, Soviet support to Vietnam appears to be very sincere and enthusiastic and Soviet assistance to Vietnam in general and to the Vietnamese Radio and Television Commission in particular is very substantial.

We will endeavor to further strengthen our cooperation with our Soviet comrades through the exchange of special documents. We hope that the Soviet Union will send us documents on CEMA for study and help the Vietnamese people to more clearly understand the CEMA member countries' relations based on equality, voluntariness and mutual benefits as well as the community's strength and the economic mutual assistance among socialist countries. This will help Vietnam to develop vigorously and rapidly and to make more contributions to strengthening the socialist forces in the world.

I thank Moscow radio for giving me this opportunity today, to speak to its listeners.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO BELGRADE

OW251235Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Politburo and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, vice premier and foregn minister of the SRV, stopped over in Moscow on 23 July on his way to Belgrade.

TASS REPORTS FORMATION OF NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

LD251308Y Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] La Paz, July 25, TASS--General Juan Pereda Asbun, proclaimed as president of Bolivia, formed the government. For the first in the last four years most of the Cabinet members are civilians, supporters of Juan Pereda Asbun in the electoral bloc of the bourgeois parties--the People's Nationalist Union. The three military members of the government hold key posts--the ministries of national defence, internal affairs, agriculture and peasants affairs.

Havana, July 25, TASS--Speaking at the swearing-in ceremony for the members of his Cabinet, Juan Pereda Asbun said that his government "will chart the process of democratisation". He did not however, mention either the ways or concrete deadlines for this process.

The Democratic and Popular Unity Front, the bloc of left-wing forces which includes the Communist Party of Bolivia and other opposition parties and organisation, refused to collaborate with the new government. This government, said the Christian Democratic Party, was imposed upon the country in defiance of constitutional principles. It struck a blow on the hopes of the Bolivians for democratisation.

Notwithstanding the martial law and curfew in the country, manifestations of the working people are taking place in various regions. The leading detachments of the Bolivian working class, the tin miners, called 48-hour strike in support of their demand for new elections.

MAZUROV, OTHERS ATTEND MEETING MARKING CUBAN UPRISING

LD252044Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In Moscow today there was a festive meeting of representatives of the capital's public devoted to a notable event in the life of the fraternal Cuban people--the 25th anniversary of national uprising day.

In the Presidium were: Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Gilawshvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Also present were delegations of the Cuban Institute of Friendship Among Peoples and of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, a delegation of veterans of the revolutionary liberating struggle of the Cuban people and other Cuban comrades.

Army General Shkadov, vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, the rapporteur, stressed that Soviet-Cuban relations entered a new stage after Comrade Brezhnev's historic visit to Cuba. The stability and indissolubility of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, are based on the community of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In his speech, Puerta Quiroga, Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people, and personally to Comrade Brezhnev, for the selfless fraternal aid, support and solidarity which Cuba remembers always.

CUBA'S BLAS ROCA RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

LD231427Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS--Blas Roca Calderio, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the National Assembly and vicechairman of the Council of State of Cuba, has been awarded the Order of Lenin by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for his great contribution to strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Cuba and the CPSU, the Republic of Cuba and the Soviet Union, for his fruitful activities in the course of many years in the name of peace and socialism and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

KOMSOMOL LEADER PASTUKHOV ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD251340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, who heads the Soviet delegation to the 11th World Youth and Students' Festival, has arrived in Havana. Hewas met at the Jose Marti International Airport by Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Cuban Union of Young Communists, and other leaders of the union.

PRENSA LATINA DENIES REPORTS OF CUBAN LOSSES IN AFRICA

LD230932Y Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 23, TASS--PRENSA LATINA has circulated through its channels a statement which categorically denies false reports by the bourgeois press about alleged "Cuban losses" in Africa. PRENSA LATINA is also authorized to state that equally absurd is the report that the Somali Armed Forces allegedly took 32 Cubans prisoner. Only one Cuban was taken prisoner during and after battles for the liberation of Ogaden from the Somali aggressors the PRENSA LATINA statement says.

GILASHVILI, MALIK ATTEND COLOMBIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD251157Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 20 July Pablo Obregon, Colombian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark a national holiday. The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ya. A. Malik, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

CHILE'S PINOCHET PURGES ARMY AFTER LEIGH OUSTER

LD251606Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

["Ruining Each Other"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, July 25, TASS--According to reports from Santiago, following the ousting of General Gustavo Leigh from the ruling junta and his discharge from the post of the commander of the air force, Pinochet has hurriedly purged the army. Eight generals and one colonel have been dismissed from the Air Force. Having ousted Gustavo Leigh and his men, the ringleader of the junta is trying to "keep on the surface," retaining the fascist dictatorship regime unchanged.

In the opinion of foreign observers, the current events in Chile are a manifestation of the junta's acutest crisis, the consequence of its deep internal and international isolation.

In January this year, "in reply" to a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, which resolutely denounced gross violations of human rights in Chile, Pinochet ventured a referendum farce. A few months later, it became known that Pinochet and his flunkeys are directly responsible for the assassination in Washington in 1976 of prominent opponent of the junta, former minister in the Popular Unity Government Orlando Letelier, and that led to such a resonance in the world that the ringleader of the fascists had to hurriedly reshuffle his cabinet, removing into the "shade" important witnesses, also then he resorted to a new subterfuge--"amnesty," the false character of which mislead nobody.

The discharge of Gustavo Leigh is a consequence of the current strife in the camp of Chilean fascists, their fear of the greater numbers of the Chileans rallying together under the slogans demanding an end to terror, restoration of democracy, the release of all political prisoners. Millions of people in the world demand that the military should at long last disclose the truth about the lot of more than 2,500 patriots whom the junta announced "missing."

General Leigh, himself a dyed-in-the-wool fascist, who was actively involved in the conspiracy against President Allende, whose hands are stained with the blood of Chilean patriots, has been, however, in the recent time aware of the extent of the junta's isolation. He was trying to dissociate himself from its crimes, and publicly laid the blame on the ringleader of the putchists, but he did not denounce the criminal essence of the policy of the military junta.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD250920Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting today of the RSFSR Council of Ministers discussed the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development and the implementation of the republican state budget for the first half of this year. Compared to the same period last year RSFSR industrial production in January-June increased by 4.9 percent against the 4.5 percent planned for this year. The tasks for marketing of output were fulfilled by all industrial ministries and departments of the republic, by the industry of Moscow and Leningrad, all the ASSR's, krays and oblasts except Murmanskaya, Pskovskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Chitinskaya and Magadanskaya oblasts.

The social program adopted for this year is being successfully implemented. The real incomes of the population have increased. Thanks to state capital investment 14 million square meters of housing have been commissioned in the republic; new schools, preschool establishments, outpatient clinics and vocational-technical schools have also been built. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon ministry and department leaders to analyze the results of the economic activity of enterprises, construction sites and organizations, and to draw up and implement measures to eliminate shortcomings. Comrade Vorotnikov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

NEW BIWEEKLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

LD251925Y Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--One more publication, the English-language news bulletin Moscow NEWS INFORMATION (MN INFORMATION), was added today to the large family of foreign-language newspapers published by the Moscow News Joint Editorial Board here. The eight-page bulletin, intended for foreign guests of the Soviet capital, will come out twice a week. It will cover life in the Soviet Union, major international events and sports by using the TASS news service and information from news agencies of the socialist states, as well as from foreign mass information media. The first issue of MN INFORMATION reports broadly on cultural events, concerts, theatrical productions, new films, exchange rates of foreign currencies, publishes weather forecasts, telephones and addresses of institutions that may be of interest to foreign tourists or businessmen.

MAZUROV ATTENDS TRADEWORKERS DAY CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

LD260833Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--A ceremonial session devoted to Tradeworkers Day was held in Moscow on 20 July.

In the presidium were K.T. Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and leading production workers. A report was delivered by A.I. Struyev, USSR minister of trade.

TYUMEN TU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HOLES IN AREA'S DEVELOPMENT

LD251229Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Yu. Merkulov, chairman of the Tyumenskay A Oblast Trade Union Council: "The Tyumen Version"]

[Text] The place and significance of Tyumenskaya Oblast in the country's economy were defined extremely concisely and exhaustively by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "We are to live on Tyumen reserves for many years to come. And in the next 10 years we are counting on obtaining from Tyumen, the main increase in the extraction of oil, gas, and the valuable chemical raw materials they produce. In this connection a new, more complex stage in the development of Western Siberia is coming, or rather, has arrived. The volume of all work there must be doubled or trebled."

Plan targets for the extraction of oil and gas in the near future--up to 1980--give a relatively accurate impression of the colossal work being done today as well as what is to be done to insure achievement of the targets planned. This year, 250 million tons of oil and 100 billion cubic meters of gas will be obtained. The yearly increase in oil will total 35 million tons, and in gas--28 billion cubic meters. And by the end of the 5-year plan the figures are even more impressive: 315 million tons of oil and 155 billion cubic meters of gas.

The volume of oil and gas extracted is a concentrated indicator of the creative work of hundreds of thousands of people and dozens of sectors. But to successfully fulfill the task set it is not sufficient just to construct oilfields, pipelines and pumping stations. The difficulty is that each ton of oil or cubic meter of gas involves expenditure and labor on housing and schools, stores and clubs, sports halls and public baths, kindergartens and dispensaries. A territorial production complex is being formed on the basis of the region's rich raw material resources. This presupposes the proportional development of not only the main, but also the auxilary sectors of the economy, the components that we combine to form an infrastructure: transportation, domestic services, culture and so forth.

The significance of this factor in our oblast is increasing immeasurably, inasmuch as it is a question of exploiting new territories which are inhabited very sparsely or not at all. And if oil and gas are measured in millions and billions, then all the rest is measured on the same scale. It is no accident that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, defining the oblast's oil and gas prospects, spoke of a twofold or threefold increase in all work, not only in the main sectors.

The process of creating a territorial production complex in Tyumenskaya Oblast is not yet in complete accordance with the necessary schedule for its formation. There are disproportions: The region of exploitation is too great and too complex, and growth problems are too serious, for rear services not to be backward and for communications not to be lagging behind.

Tyumenskaya Oblast provided its first oil only 15 years ago. The rapid growth in its extraction was accompanied by construction of new cities and settlements, roads and airports, power and television stations. New cities were constructed to create the whole complex of modern social and consumer benefits for the residents. But however great the expenditure and the volume of construction work, they could not keep up with the population growth and the scale of production tasks. Housing, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and canteens caused "bottlenecks" to some degree in the process of exploiting the deposits.

All ministries and their local subunits had sufficient appropriations for these purposes. There was not enough of one thing--construction capacity. The construction industry was just in the process of being created, and construction main administrations and trusts experienced a chronic shortage of workers: They could not increase the contingent because of the problems of providing public services.

It is true that objective difficulties were augmented by subjective ones. I have in mind the relatively persistent tendency for production construction to take precedence over housing and consumer construction. There is more concern for the former, and it is given priority.

However that may be, today I must speak of a certain disproportion between the scale of production tasks and the existence of the material base in the sphere of housing and consumer services. By the current year, for instance, in the Khanty-Manisiyskiy Autonomous Okrug, where the entire oil extracting industry is concentrated, housing shortage without taking population growth into account, totalled 1 million square meters. In both oil and gas regions there is also a shortage of public catering enterprises, kindergartens, schools, hospitals, sports facilities and consumer services.

And the population is continuing to grow, mainly by means of new arrivals in the area. Every year tens of thousands of people arrive in the new regions, mostly young people. They need, if not apartments, then hostels, canteens and clubs, sports centers and stadiums.

Today we are already aware that the backwardness in housing, consumer and cultural construction is beginning to noticeably delay the development of the main production sectors. But these sectors must be sharply accelerated this year. For instance, the volume of trial drilling in connection with moving onto new deposits has increased so much this year that Glavtyumenneftegaz drilling workers, with their existing forces, have been unable to cope with it. Drilling enterprises from Tataria, Bashkiria and Saratovskaya Oblast have come to their assistance. Drilling teams flown to work in the northern regions of Tyumen. At present this is more expedient and obviously cheaper than settling people and their families in temporary accomodations--or to put it more simply, in railcars--resolving the problem of putting children in kindergartens and day nurseries, and finding work for secondary family members. Of course, this is a temporary, enforced measure. In the future these collectives will have all the conditions for life and work.

The increase in oil and gas extraction in the current 5-year plan period is supported in the plans by large-scale housing, social and consumer construction. There have scarcely ever been construction sites in the history of our state that have received such great means and resources intended for improving the everyday conditions, leisure and life of people.

In the oblast now, on the basis of instructions from directing organs, a target has been elaborated and set for the construction and commissioning in 1978-1980 of apartment blocks, schools, clubs, hospitals, trading enterprises, consumer services and communications. This is a very concrete program of actions that defines hundreds of projects and indicates clients and executors, schedules and sites for construction. The social consequences of these new construction areas can hardly be overestimated, for they will bring about a fundamental change in the organization of life in oil and gas centers.

The task is to construct all that has been planned. Unfortunately, the oblast's construction enterprises do not always cope with all that is expected of them. The Tyumen Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction is particularly in debt. It did not cope with the plan for housing commissions last year, and fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of this year by only 85 percent.

But it is not only the construction workers who are to blame for everything. There is a limit to their potential, and this limit is much lower than the requirements. We quite often meet with a situation where construction workers cannot take on all the work offered by clients.

In his book "Rebirth," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev calls Tyumen a repetition of the country's classic experience of concentrating forces and resources on shock sectors of nationwide construction, such as the Volzhskiy and Kama truck plants and others. But the Tyumen version has one special feature. "It is truly the great construction project of our time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes, "superior in scale, amount of capital investments and complexity of technical and transportation tasks to everything we have had in earlier years and earlier 5-year plans."

This definition is of fundamental importance in terms of the real, practical state of affairs for the subject of our discussion: Is the present level of concentration of construction forces in accordance with the scale of this construction project? It appears that ministries involved in work in Tyumenskaya Oblast need to bring supplementary forces of construction workers here from the regions where the demand for them is less acute or urgent. This is dictated, in my opinion, by the interests of the entire state.

In implementing the housing, social and consumer construction program, the oblast Trade Union Council sees that it must work to increase the organizing role of trade union organizations and their responsibility for the operational resolution of this problem. I must say that in construction matters trade union committees have missed a number of important opportunities. For instance, trade unions could make a useful contribution to improving the work of construction enterprises by organizing broader and more effective exchange of leading experience, and more energetic introduction of technical achievements and effective forms of organizing labor, such as team contracts.

On the initiative of the oblast council the trade union committees of oil, gas and construction workers have now elaborated a plan of comprehensive control measures that provide for organizing broader and more effective socialist competition on construction sites and public participation and control in this important production sphere. Measures to introduce leading experience and team contracts and raise the qualifications and skill of construction workers are an integral part of the plan.

Control centers have already been created on the most important projects and the conditions have been set forth for socialist competition among collectives engaged in erecting housing, social and cultural projects and the construction industry. The oblast committee of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union regularly hears reports from economic leaders on progress in these construction sites. I am confident that a principled, exacting attitude on the part of trade union organizations toward questions of housing, living conditions and cultural recreation will make it possible to implement the Tyumenskaya Oblast development program more successfully.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS RAINY HARVEST CONDITIONS

LD251902Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The latest report on progress being made in gathering in the harvest at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises of the RSFSR was compiled today at the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration.

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on 9.25 million hectares. A total of 60 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Harvesting has begun at farms in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya and Amurskaya oblasts. In many areas of the republic harvesting is taking place in difficult rainy weather conditions. In order to avoid grain losses, agricultural mechanizers are using every hour of fine weather for harvesting work. Grain-drying units are operating at full capacity.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 25 JULY

LD260414 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 25 July reports that 1 million tons of hay have been procured in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. According to the radio, this figure is 50 percent above the plan, which calls for 1.2 million tons by 1 August.

At 0500 GMT the radio informs its listeners that Rostovskaya Oblast has delivered over 2 million tons of grain to the state, while Stavropolskiy Kray has sold 1 million tons of grain to the state.

At 1000 GMT the radio reports that in Kazakhstan 2 million of the 25 million hectares of grain have been threshed. The republic's Central Statistical Administration reports that 11 of the 19 oblasts are harvesting, and harvesting is nearly completed in the southern parts of the republic.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that the first combines have gone to the field in Altayskiy Kray to begin harvesting rye and winter wheat.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that the second sowing of corn has been completed in Turkmenia's Chardzhouskaya Oblast.

At 1600 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the first combines are in the fields harvesting winter wheat in the southern regions of Belorussia. Due to the heavy rain, some of the combines have had to be fitted out as half-tracked vehicles.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that in Azerbaijan, 1 million tons of grain has been threshed.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD250917Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An RSFSR Council of Ministers session has examined the question of organizing work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum resolution "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture" and the tasks set out in the report at the plenum by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted as a guide for unswerving implementation the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum resolution and the instructions and recommendations contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's reports at the plenum. Their successful practical implementation is the main task for all Soviet organs in the republic.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers demanded that local ministries, departments and Soviet and economic organs adopt specific measures to improve the leadership of agriculture, eliminate shortcomings and insure a considerable increase in farming and livestock-raising output. Paramount attention should be focused on bringing in the harvest, procuring fodder, insuring safe storage of the produce, fulfilling socialist pledges for the sale of grain and other farming and livestock-raising output to the state and completing all 1978 agricultural work in an organized manner.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers also examined, on the basis of the law on the USSR Council of Ministers adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, questions of further improving the style and methods of work of RSFSR ministries and departments, improving the organization of control and verification of execution and enhancing the responsibility of management apparatus workers for the job at hand.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM ANALYZES AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD251422Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks stemming from its decisions and the report delivered there by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed by a plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee held today in Vilnius.

Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the republican CP Central Committee, delivered a speech.

The participants in the plenum thoroughly analyzed work in the sphere of agriculture. In 2 years of the 5-year plan the yield of grain crops in Lithuania averaged over 27.5 quintals per hectare. However, its growth rate is still not sufficient. Not all farms have learned to make rational use of mineral fertilizers and fields that have been improved. Unused reserves in livestock-raising were also discussed at the plenum.

A great deal of attention was given to increasing the activity of the rural party organizations in improving the style, form and methods of work for implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum.

Further Report on Plenum

LD251424Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] A Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held in Vilnius today. "Comrade Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the republican CP Central Committee, who made a report, and others stressed that at the moment the main task for the republic is a further increase in meat production.

"The Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction were sharply criticized for failure of the work plan in rural areas. Lithuanian land improvers have done a lot but, the speakers noted, the quality of their work often leaves something to be desired.

"In examining all questions of raising agriculture, the plenum paid much attention to improving the organizational and political work of rural party organizations in Lithuania."

RASHIDOV REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE TO UZBEK CP PLENUM

LD251732Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks of Uzbek communists in agricultural production were discussed today at a plenum of the republican Communist Party Central Committee. A report was delivered by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Those taking part in the plenum noted that on the whole the republic is fulfilling and even overfulfilling the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan with respect to the volume of agricultural production. At the same time not all reserves are being used; public stockbreeding and its productivity must be increased. A great deal has to be done to improve the quality of production, primarily that of cotton.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CP PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

LD251226Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0849 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, 25 July, TASS--Kazakhstan's role as a Soviet grain and livestock-raising base has risen sharply over the past 12 years as a result of the huge sum of R24 billion that has been invested in the republic's agriculture, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, stressed today at a Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum when discussing the results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum.

Over the past 7 years, Kazakhstan has increased grain production almost 1.5 times. It is responsible for over 2/3 of the most valuable wheat strains being grown in the USSR. Kazakhstan is currently harvesting wheat and other grain crops occupying over 25 million hectares. A good harvest has been obtained almost everywhere, the speaker noted.

Dinmukhamed Kunayev spoke of the large reserves and prospects for the further growth of Kazakhstan's agriculture. In spite of a shortage of moisture, average grain yields will reach 20 quintals per hectare in the next few years. Many rayons in the cultivated Virgin Lands have already achieved this result. On irrigated lands, the area of which is increasing every year, it has been planned to produce a constant harvest of 50-60 quintals per hectare of wheat, rice and other cereals.

Kazakhstan is to increase the number of cattle, pigs and fowl. This is helped by the creation of large livestock-raising complexes on an industrial basis, tens of thousands more modern machines to be received by farms, the use of huge artesian water sources and the development of land improvement and irrigation.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMONAUTS SPEND DAY OF REST, CHECKUPS, EXERCISE

LD241224Y Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are continuing work on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2.

In the past days, the crew carried out two technological experiments: In the first of them new semi-conductor materials as well as compounds of three metals--aluminum, tin and molybdenum were obtained in the Splav (alloy) equipment. An experiment was carried out in the Kristall equipment for the growth of a monocrystal of gallium arsenit from a high-temperature solution.

Yesterday, the cosmonauts carried out photography of the earth's surface and the world ocean. The research was done with the aim of studying the environment. Photography was done over the areas of the Crimea, the Caucasus, the southern Urals, the lowland on the coasts of the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan, the republics of Central Asia.

The crew of the orbital complex are having a day of rest today. The cosmonauts are also carrying out check-ups of onboard systems of the station and both spaceships, are doing physical exercises on the veloergometer and complex trainer.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well. The flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-29--Progress-2 is continuing.

BRIEFS

ATLANTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITION--An expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics and Atmosphere Institute is leaving for the Atlantic Ocean. It will take part in experiments according to the international program for the study of global atmospheric processes. This major scientific operation will include every continent of the earth. All 10,000 weather forecasting stations, at the disposal of the world weather service, will be switched on at an appointed time. Artificial earth satellites will go into orbits required by the meteorologists. Several of these will be stationary and will be in space at a height of 36,000 kilometers. They will make it possible for scientists to always have the entire planet in their field of vision and to observe a hundred meteorological buoys that will drift in the ocean and certain information from the satellites. Aircraft laboratories, meteorological rockets, balloons, and radiosondes will be lifted from the earth for scientific observations. Some 50 research vessels will leave for the seas and oceans. The observation data will be systematically sent to a special computer center for processing. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

ARCTIC NAVIGATION--The tanker fleet of the Primorskoye Maritime Steamship Line began the Arctic navigation 3 days ahead of schedule. The first ships with cargo for northern areas have left the petroleum transshipment port. Among the first to leave was the tanker Nerchensk. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW]

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